# A HORRID SUSPENSE.

The Armistice Expired, and the Armies Waiting on the Verdict of the Versailles Commission.

Bismarck Demands an Immediate Decision between the Humiliation of the French and a Renewal of the War.

Trochu Protests Against the Triumphant Entry, and Advises the Parisians to Resist.

Chanzy Declares in Favor of a War to the Death.

**Thiers in Favor.**

PARIS, Feb. 22.—All the journals of the city approve the speech delivered in the Assembly on the 19th by Thiers. La Liberte is convinced that Thiers intends a loyal endeavor to found a republic.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A Consultative Commissioner of the Assembly accompanied Thiers to Versailles to-day. A speedy result of the negotiations is expected.

The Journal De Paris says the amount of war indemnity to be demanded by Prussia will not exceed five hundred million thalers.

Bourse is stronger; rentes quiet at 51f 95c.

**Peace Prospects.**

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Provincial Correspondence says the German demands are so distinctly confined to things indispensable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly. The prolongation of the armistice for a few days is dependent on the acceptance in the main of the German demands. The journal concludes with the prediction that next week, unless signs are deceptive, peace will be restored.

**Switzerland.**

BERNE, Feb. 22.—Owing to the exceptional position of Switzerland the operation of the French custom regulations have been so far suspended as to permit the free exportation of 1,000,000 cwt of corn and salt into France.

Dr. J. C. Kern will remain Ambassador of Switzerland at Paris.

[Herald Special.]

**Trouble in Paris Probable.**

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The police fear that Trochu's letter will cause difficulty. Three thousand bombs were seized yesterday by them.

**The New Ministry Unpopular.**

The new ministry is not received favorably. The "Lefts," appointed temporarily, are too old to transform the army. Favre should be allowed to close the peace negotiations and then retire. Lambrecht, as Minister of Commerce, is unpopular, he being a protectionist.

A train left for Boulogne last night, but was stopped to-day by the Prussians.

The mortality is decreasing in consequence of improved food and milder weather. Destitution, however, is still great. There are four thousand people in the street outside Maris' establishment, in the Place Petites Peres, waiting for the Mayor's food.

Twelve thousand six hundred tons of food and fuel arrived yesterday. Medicines and drugs are terribly wanted. There are none left.

Peace is almost certain. Moltke has laid before the Emperor a plan of the campaign, in case of a renewal of the war.

The word Republic has been struck out of all public acts, and La France substituted.

**The Coronation of King William.**

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A letter has been received from the King of Saxony urging the coronation of the Empress, which, as a political event, seems expected, but which Bismarck opposes.

Minister Bancroft will give a grand party in honor of Washington's birthday.

**Faidherbe's Army.**

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Daily News says that General Faidherbe's troops continue to embark at Dunkirk for Cherbourg.

**The Proposed Entry.**

A letter from General Trochu condemns the proposed entry of the Germans into Paris. He says Paris has deserved the honors of war, and advises her to shut her gates and let the enemy open them with cannon.

**The Seat of Government.**

The removal of the Government to Tours or Paris is much talked about, but there is really no belief in the probability.

**The Terms of Peace.**

VERSAILLES, Feb. 22.—The official Moniteur says that France must decide for war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon the injuries formerly inflicted and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries the demands are moderate, and the longer the delay the harder the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected the war continues.

**Rumors of Peace.**

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Lille to-day says, it is rumored that a treaty of peace has been signed, on a basis which is the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine.

Business in the North of France is improving in consequence of negotiations between Favre and Bismarck, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times.

**The Armistice Extended.**

The armistice has been extended until Sunday evening.

**The Peace Commissioners.**

STUTTGARDT, Feb. 22.—Herr Waechter has been appointed a member of the Peace Commission at Versailles.

**After Peace.**

LONDON, Feb. 22.—After a declaration of peace, the National Assembly will prorogue its sitting, and upon reassembling will meet in Paris.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has recognized the new French Government.

**Chanzy to His Army.**

AMIENS, Feb. 21.—General Chanzy has issued a proclamation to the army of the Loire, urging the troops to put the time of their enforced rest to profit, and prepare for resuming the struggle to the death, if arrogant claims are demanded by the Germans.

**The German Requisitions.**

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An official advertisement appears in the Journal at Weissenberg, giving directions for buying and distribution regulations. It contains notice to German officers and military officials that they are entitled to receive during the armistice fifteen francs extra pay per day which is to be procured by special imposts on occupied territory.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**The New French Ambassadors.**

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Siecle says M. Buesnt has been appointed Ambassador to London, and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference. The missions to Florence and Vienna remain as at present.

Some of the French frigates have been sent to Corsica for the purpose of repressing possible disturbances.

Senor Olosaga comes to Paris as the Spanish Minister.

M. Pouyer Quertier has been added to the Peace Commission.

A proposition for the neutralization of Savoy is under discussion by the Government, as are also commercial treaties with other countries.

**Americans at the English Court.**

LONDON, February 22.—The Queen held Court yesterday at Buckingham palace. Among the persons presented by Mr. Moran, United States Charge de Affairs, were Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Wm. Hoffman, Mrs. Augusta Hamilton and a daughter of Commodore Rogers.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Livermore as United States Consul at Londonderry.

**English Navy Estimates.**

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The navy estimates about to be presented to the House of Commons show an increase of £336,000 as compared with those of 1870. The increase is in items of steam machinery, and ships built by contract.

**A Ship Wrecked.**

The prize, Prince Adolphe, captured by the Germans, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Norway. The crew, with one exception, were saved.

**The English Parliament.**

LONDON, February 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Government's merchant shipping bill, framed with the assistance of the various Chambers of Commerce, was


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read. It requires a reinspection and classification of merchantmen, a determination of the maximum load of every vessel, and limitation of the number of passengers which each may carry.

Mr. Rathbone, member from Liverpool, and others, denounced the bill as likely to aggravate the evils it was intended to remedy, and was untimely and deceptive.

Mr. Fortescue said it would be impossible to fix a maximum line of loading for all vessels.

Other objections were made, and the result of the discussion was, that the bill was withdrawn.

**Washington's Birthday Abroad.**

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Minister Jay entertained the Americans here at a supper in honor of Washington's birthday. Speeches were made, in which reference was made to the approaching century of American independence. Mr. Jay announced that through the courtesy of the Emperor new materials of American history has been brought to light. In the imperial archives several volumes, containing the correspondence of Baron Beilen, who was sent to America by Emperor Joseph II., of Germany, had been discovered. The letters are dated at New York and Philadelphia from 1783 to 1787. Mr. Jay stated that permission had been given him to take a copy, and he hoped soon to lay these valuable records before the American people. The healths of the President of the United States and Emperor of Austria were drunk with cordial applause.

**The Holy See.**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—It is denied that negotiations are on foot for the transfer of the Holy See to Belgium.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**

LONDON, Feb. 22—4:30, P. M.—Consols 92; United States coupons 1862, 91½; do old '65s, 90¾; do '67s, 89¾; do 10-40s, 87⅝; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central 108½; Atlantic, 29. Tallow, 44s 6d@44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; middling uplands, 7⅝; middling Orleans, 7¾d; to arrive, 7⅝d. California wheat, 11s 7d; red Western, 10s 6d@10s 10d; winter, 11s@11s 3d. Flour, 27s@28s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 35s. Peas, 41s 6d. Lard, 51s. Cheese, 72s. Cumberland middles, 49@49s 6d; short-rib middles, 52s.

## ARKANSAS.

Trial of the Lieutenant-Governor on a Writ of Quo Warranto—Outrageous Conduct of the Judiciary—The Claytonites Despondent.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special of to-night says that on the meeting of the Senate this morning the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had brought in three of the skulking members, namely: Messrs. Askew, Lawson and Thomas. The roll being called, ten were found to be present—lacking four of a quorum. After instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants to bring in the other absentees the Senate adjourned, out of respect to the day. The House also adjourned over for the same reason.

Immediately after the Supreme Court convened, the counsel for Lieutenant Governor Johnson suggested to the court that this day was usually kept sacred by all departments of the Government; that the judiciary especially generally regarded it as a holiday, and hoped the court would adjourn over until to-morrow. Without heeding the suggestions, the Chief Justice directed the clerk to read the record, which being done, Lieut. Gov. Johnson presented in person a protest against Chief Justice McClure sitting on the case, because of his impeachment by the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice, without regarding the protest, announced that the trial would be proceeded with.

The defendant's counsel then submitted a motion to dismiss the case, on the ground that the court having decided that no jury can be had because the Legislature had never enacted any statute providing for trials by jury in that court, the court was not competent to try the case, because there was nothing but facts and not law involved.

The court took a recess of ten minutes, and, on returning, the Chief Justice announced the motion dismissed and overruled, Justices Harrison and Gregg dissenting, saying they did not believe the court had jurisdiction in the case, or any right to issue a quo warranto against the Lieutenant Governor or Governor. If the court had no right to order a jury, it has no right to try the case. Juries always determine facts, judges determine law.

The attorneys for the State then submitted a new replication to the answer of defendants, excepting only to one plea, viz.: that the Lieutenant Governor did not enter on the discharge of his duties within fifteen days after being officially notified of his election. The attorneys announced this as the only point at issue.

Witnesses were then called and sworn. Hodges Trast, whom the board of commissioners first placed on the stand, testified positively he had delivered an official certificate of election to the Lieutenant Governor on the 1st of May, '68.

Mr. Brooks, also a member of the board, testified that he had signed the certificate of election some time in the month of April; the exact day he did not remember. He was certain, however, that the Lieutenant Governor qualified within the time specified by the constitution. The court then adjourned until to-morrow on account of the illness of Justice Gregg. The day is generally observed. The Clayton men are becoming very despondent. According to the evidence thus far adduced it will be impossible for even this court to oust the Lieutenant Governor.

## THE HUDSON DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22.—The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict in the case of the New Hamburg disaster: "That said persons came to their death on the 6th day of February, at New Hamburg, county of Dutchess, in the State of New York, by suffocation by fire or drowning, in consequence of a collision between the Pacific express train and a car loaded with crude petroleum thrown across the track of said train, on which they were passengers. The jury believe that the oil train could not have been stopped soon enough to have prevented the accident; that the employes of the oil train used all means at their command to promptly signal the coming express train; that the signal men did their duty in the premises; that the express train was half a mile from the obstruction when first signalled, and could have been stopped, provided all appliance had been affective, and that, from reasons to the jury unknown, the patent brakes were not effectively applied.

## ENGLAND AND THE U. STATES.

What Canada Has to Say in Regard to the Coming Negotiations.

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 21.—The following is a portion of Sir A. T. Galt's motion on the joint high commission, to be brought up as soon as the correspondence is printed and before Sir John A. McDonald goes to Washington:

Resolved, That this House has always been and is now prepared to concede the most free and unrestricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States upon receiving as an equivalent therefor a complete modification of the United States' commercial system, so directed as to insure a free and liberal interchange of the products of the labor in the two countries. That the concession to the U. States of the freedom of the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence without compensation would place Canada in a most disadvantageous position in future negotiations by depriving her of the means of offering any adequate equivalent for the concessions she is desirous of obtaining from that nation. That this House willingly consents to the consideration by the joint high commission of all subjects in which Canada is concerned with the United States, and will cheerfully make any sacrifices which may be required at their hands in the interests of the empire so far as they do not compromise the national interests and security of this country, and directly tend to their undue subordination to the United States in the future.

## FOR ACTION.

The Tocsin of the European Revolutionists Sounded.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The Secretary of the Fiers De La Republique Universelle of this city has received a letter from the President in Hungary, ordering him to hold his commandery in readiness for immediate action. The order may arrive by the next mail. The society numbers nearly seven thousand members in the United States. Louis Blanc, Kossuth and Guiseppe Mazzini are leading members. The headquarters in London is in Leicester Square, with branches in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Naples and Florence. The President in the United States is said to be ill in New Orleans. It is reported that all dispatches are sent in cipher.

**Heavy Fire at Petersburg, Va.**

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—A fire at Petersburg last evening destroyed two buildings occupied by J. T. Morris, furniture dealer, and R. A. Martin & Co., commission merchants. The latter contained 800 bales cotton, of which 500 were destroyed. The loss is $80,000; insurance $60,000.

The State Senate to-day reconsidered the vote by which the Washington and Richmond Railroad bill was defeated yesterday.

**The Colored People of Tennessee.**

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.—A convention of delegates representing the colored people of Tennessee met in Nashville this morning. The object is to obtain information relative to the mental, moral and pecuniary condition of the race in this State, and to take steps for their improvement. The convention was organized and committees appointed to further the object of the meeting.

## THE NATION'S HOLIDAY.

Celebration of the Birthday of Washington.

Everything at the Capital Except Congress Closes Up.

Letters from the San Domingo Commissioners.

Provisions of the New Apportionment Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Outside of Congress there has been a general suspension of business here to-day. All the departments were closed. The city otherwise seemed half deserted.

**SAN DOMINGO.**

Two unofficial letters have been received here from a member of the San Domingo Commission, which indicate very clearly the political situation there, show the principal difficulty in the way of the annexation of the island to the United States. So far as the Commission have yet been able to learn, the views of the people are generally favorable to annexation, but the Haytien end of the island is unalterably opposed to any such step. In fact, to such an extent does this opposition run that it is believed the Haytiens are actually supporting Cabral, the revolutionary leader. This is substantially the view Mr. Sumner took, and as it seems to be correct, there can hardly be any doubt that if we annex San Domingo, we accept with it a war with Hayti. Whether this country is prepared for any expense of that nature, after paying for one portion of the island, remains to be seen when the question comes officially before Congress.

**THE APPORTIONMENT BILL,**

as it now stands, makes the number of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress 275. To-day the Judiciary Committee so amended it as to provide that those States which elect an entire Legislature this year shall take the apportionment of Representatives, but that those which do not elect their Legislatures this year may postpone the apportionment till next year. It is thought that the apportionment question will be disposed of even in this session.

[To the Associated Press.]

**THE EXILES AT WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Fenian exiles, thirteen in number, called at the Executive Mansion to-day, in accordance with previous arrangement, and were introduced to the President by a member of the City Council of Washington. After paying their respects, a short conversation ensued, the Fenians assuring the President that their treatment in English prisons had told severely upon the health of some of them, and expressing their anxiety to present a written statement of their case to this government. To this the President replied that they could do so, and whatever was proper to be done by the government would be performed.

**THE MARCH INTEREST.**

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the payment of the March interest on Friday, the 24th inst., without rebate.

**CONGRESS.**

The House Naval Committee is entitled to the next morning hour to complete the consideration of the Brooklyn navy-yard bill, but there is little probability there will be another morning hour this session. Motions to suspend the rules can now be made at any time, and votes on these motions, discussions of the appropriation bills not yet passed, and the disposal of several privileged reports will fully occupy the time of the House until the close of the session, cutting off the morning hour and other regular order business.

## THE COMING ELEPHANT.

What the San Domingo Commissioners are Doing, and What Discoveries they have Made Already.

"EXTREMELY UNCOMFORTABLE."

[Tribune's Correspondent.]

SAMANA BAY, Jan. 30.—Prof. Blake made a most interesting report of his expedition to the mouths of Yuna and the supposed coal beds. He visited all the places mentioned by McClellan in his report. He took the bearings and the names of all places and the headlands of all bays, so that his report is topographical as well as geological. He found that the peninsula of Samana was practically an island, a branch of the Yuna river in high water severing it from the main land. At other times the land connecting the peninsula with the main land is low and swampy. It is reported that there are but two feet of water on the bar at the mouth of Yuna, which is gradually filling up with sand.

Prof. Blake found no coal, but immense seams of lignite, which may be defined to be incipient coal. It belongs, geologically, to a later formation, and contains less carbon and more water and volatile products than coal. Lignite is not good for ocean steamers, but can be very profitably used in manufactories and for river boats, and locomotives have been constructed to burn it.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 2.—We left Samana early Monday, the 13th, and steamed slowly along the bold headland with the wind and sea against us. Yesterday afternoon we came in sight of Santo Domingo. We cast anchor in the roadstead where we were tossed by a heavy sea and made extremely uncomfortable. Santo Domingo can never be a place of commercial importance, for it has no harbor for vessels drawing over 10 feet. They are compelled to remain outside at anchor cheered by pithy remarks of West Indian pilots. In case of a storm or strong wind south, be prepared to ship your cable and put to sea, for your anchor will not hold, or if it holds the cable will part, and you will drift on the rocks.

## ALL IN A BOX.

What Trouble a Denver Man Went to to Rob an Express Train.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Republican has a special from Denver, dated the 21st, which says that a box marked F. C. Cross, Newton Corners, Massachusetts, was left at Wells & Co.'s express office last night, to go East by the Kansas Pacific train. Suspicions were in some way aroused, and upon examination F. C. Cross himself, a young man who has resided here some time, was found inside. He had a pistol and tools with him, and the box had a trap door. A heavy shipment of goods was to go East by the same train. Cross was arrested and placed in jail.

**A Frightful Accident.**

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—A Herald special from Youngstown, Ohio, this evening says a frightful accident occurred this afternoon at the Brookfield coal-bank in Brookfield township, owned by the Westerman Iron Company and others. Fifteen men were descending the slope in two cars, and through the carelessness of the man whose duty it was to attach the chain failed to do so. The cars, with the men, descended at a fearful rate, with nothing to check them. A man named Redmond was killed, and five others so badly injured that they cannot recover.

**Matters in Cuba.**

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Alba newspaper says that Gen. Aguila, Minister of War of the Cuban republic, has made to Valmazeda propositions to surrender.

Among the documents captured from the insurgents' court-martial, is an account of the trial, sentence and hanging of Madame Casida Montauer, and Louis Aquilagos. Their crime was trying to join the Spaniards. The sentence orders that out of respect to the sex of Madame Montauer, the body, after the execution, is to be buried with the clothing remaining on the corpse.

☞ The heathen Chinee have some "ways" which could not be called "dark." The way they celebrate their holidays is one of them. The first thing they do is to pay off old debts and square accounts to a fraction. Money matters having been thus adjusted, they next make up old quarrels, and shake hands all round.

## NEW YORK.

Arrival of the English Members of the Joint High Commission—Disastrous Fires—The Steamer Ville de Paris Missing—A Frenchman's Bequest of $100,000 to Mr. Bergh's Society, Etc., Etc.

**THE HIGH COMMISSION.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Cunard steamer Cuba, having on board the Joint High Commission, is not expected by her agent until to-morrow morning. They will be met, probably, by E. M. Archibald, English Consul at this port, and a representative of the British Legation at Washington. Should they land in time they will probably proceed the following morning to the capital.

LATER—Earl de Grey, Prof. Montague Bernard and Lord Tenderden, of the joint high commission, and Viscount Frederick Goderich and Donald McKay arrived by the steamer Cuba.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**

There will be no municipal celebration of Washington's birthday, either in New York or Brooklyn, except a display of flags from the public buildings. The State courts will be closed, but the United States courts will sit. The Stock and Produce Exchanges, Gold Board, various banks and insurance offices will be closed. The custom house will be open from nine till ten o'clock only for entrance and clearance of vessels. The post-office will also close at ten.

**EXTENSIVE FIRES.**

At a fire early this morning, on the second floor of No. 29 Beekman street, a four-story brick building was destroyed. The interior of the building, with a large amount of goods, was damaged to the amount of $30,000. Insured. The first floor was occupied by the Providence Tool Company. Loss on stock, $10,000. The second and fourth floors were occupied by A. & W. McDonald, engravers and lithographers. Damage, $300,000. The third floor by Bridgeman & Co., dealers in maps and charts. Damage, $12,000.

About 2:20, while the above fire was at its hight, flames were seen rising from the center of the block bounded by Fulton, John, William and Gold streets, and it was soon discovered that the four-story building in the rear of 130 William and 48 Gold streets was a mass of fire from the basement to the roof. Before a single stream could be brought to bear on the flames the smoke was creeping through the front windows of the wholesale drug store, 130 William street, and it seemed likely that the whole block would be burnt. The heat was intense, and the coal in the yard of J. W. Mason, in the rear of 48 Gold street, is all on fire. The extensive machine shop of A. Bartholf, Nos. 33 to 43 Gold street, is also in peril. The loss will not be less than $100,000.

LATER.—The loss by the William street fire this morning was $120,000, mostly covered by insurance. James M. Dietz, lamp manufacturer, loses $60,000; M. Ward, wholesale druggist, $50,000; Jassup & Moore, paper dealers, $10,000.

By the fire on Beekman street—Providence Tool Company, loses $15,000; A. W. McDonald & Co., printers, $11,000; E. C. Bridgeman & Co., map publishers, $10,000; Rose Bros., leather dealers, $5,000. The third floor, occupied by the Union Paper Collar Company, was totally destroyed. All the losers are fully insured.

**THE VILLE DE PARIS MISSING.**

The steamship Ville de Paris left this port on the 21st of last month for Bordeaux, and as yet we have no news of her arrival out. Possibly, in the confusion caused by the recent important military and civil events in that part of France, particularly in Bordeaux, telegraphing her arrival has been neglected.

**MR. BERGH'S SOCIETY.**

The will of Louis Bernard, who died of pneumonia at St. Vincent's Hospital on Monday last, bequeaths to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the City of New York, $100,000 in bonds and real estate. The deceased had lived for years in a low tenement house in Wooster street in all the squalor and wretchedness of abject poverty. His gift to the Society comes with three other bequests, two of them from Quakers, amounting to $200,000, which, with the hundred thousand pledged by President Bergh, places the Society upon a permanent basis.

**CHARCOAL SUFFOCATION.**

This morning seven firemen on the steamship Ismalia, at pier 10, North river, were suffocated by burning charcoal in a close room. Five are dead. The others were sent to a hospital with little hopes of their recovery. All are natives of Scotland.

**Cincinnati Counterfeiters.**

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—William alias Bill Mills, and his brother, John Mills, arrested here to-day by the operatives of Col. Whitley, of the secret service division, are charged with being dealers in counterfeit national bank notes, legal tenders and fractional currency. The former is said to be one of the largest counterfeiters in the country. Both have long been running without being caught. Bill Mills is a son-in-law of Mrs. Roberts, the notorious cony woman of the West.

## CIVILIZATION IN OHIO.

A Pillar of the Church Wants to Knock Off the Head of a New Preacher Right in Meetin'.

NEARLY A RIOT.

[From the Chillicothe Register.]

The statement that they had an exceedingly exciting "revival," of a peculiar character, at the "Radical" Methodist Protestant Church, last Sabbath evening, will hardly be controverted by those present. The scandal was the town-talk for several days this week, and numerous versions of it were afloat.

The parties to the affair were Rev. Corydon Millard, pastor pro tem. of the church mentioned, and Mr. Peter M. DeCamp. The latter is too generally known to need any other designation than the mere mention of his name, but the former is a comparative stranger in our midst, having come among us (from New York) but a month or two since, on the recommendation of the President of this Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. He will be easiest brought to the mind's eye of many of our citizens by noting that he is the gentleman who, of cold days, wears a light blue overcoat, cut a la militaire.

As we have stated, the affair created a great deal of talk, and desiring to get our report of it from headquarters, we took occasion to interview both Mr. Millard and Mr. DeCamp. In order, however, to make the matter understandable to an outsider, let us first premise that the minister's expression—"talk as the devil would have him talk"—is understood to allude to Mr. DeCamp's remark about what he considered the minister's unnecessarily particular attentions to a certain lady member of the congregation, the wife of a former member of the church, who left here some years since, the couple not having lived together for some considerable time, but are still undivorced.

**MR. MILLARD'S STATEMENT.**

Mr. Millard says that on the evening in question he opened the services as usual, taking for his text the words, "There are natural bodies, and there are spiritual bodies," and, after enlarging for six or eight minutes upon the deceptiveness of some men in their natural bodies, who will appear to be that which they are not—who will profess to be Christians while they are quite the reverse—he illustrated his point by stating that there was a man not a thousand miles from there, who was now in the congregation, in fact, who would come forward to the altar and sing and pray as loud as the loudest, and act as sanctimoniously as a saint, but who, the moment he got outside the church, "entered at once into the service of the devil, and talked just as the devil would have him talk."

Of course such a shot was rather certain of producing some effect, in one quarter or other, but the uninitiated had not time to inquire who was struck before Mr. Peter M. De Camp sprang to his feet, greatly excited, shook his fist at the minister and exclaimed, "If you mean me, why don't you point me out by name?" To this Mr. Millard replied that "if the coat fit he could wear it." A soft answer, it is said, turneth away wrath, but, as this answer did not turn Peter's wrath, we take it for granted that he did not consider it soft. On the other hand, Mr. Millard says that it seemed to still further excite him, and he advanced up the aisle toward the pulpit, still talking and gesticulating with his fist. On the way up, one of Mr. D.'s daughters interfered and tried to stop him, but did not succeed. Arriving at the sacred desk, Peter seized the lamp burning in front and extinguished it, saying that he was trustee of the church, had the keys, and there shouldn't be any more preaching there by Millard. To this assertion of authority and consequence the minister replied that it reminded him of a very consequential and self-conceited individual he once heard of in the East, who, from being connected with a bank, came to regard himself as of the utmost importance; so much so that one day when he was asked by a stranger if he was an officer of the bank, he drew himself up very pompously and exclaimed: "An officer! an office! Why, I'm the bank itself!"

The inference of the story was plain to be seen, and Mr. DeCamp drew it at once, thus adding to his ire to such a degree that he ascended to the pulpit itself, and, being prompted by some one from the audience, he turned off the gas, putting the congregation in darkness. Mr. Millard, promising to have recourse to the law, then descended from the pulpit and passed out with the congregation, DeCamp remarking to him that if he wasn't in the church he would knock the top of his head off.

The state of the congregation during this episode may be readily imagined. All rose to their feet at the first demonstration of Mr. De Camp, and continued to watch the scene in much excitement until its close. Mr. Millard seems confident that if a blow had been struck there would have been a serious riot. No male members of the audience interfered. All quietly dispersed after the turning off of the gas, and the scandal started on its round.

## FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.............WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The credentials of Lot M. Morrill, Senator from Maine, six years from the 4th of March next, were presented by his colleague Senator Hamlin, read and tabled.

**KUKLUX.**

MR. WARNER presented and had read a petition from the citizens of Dublin, Fayette county, Ala., praying for protection against Kuklux outrages, and asserting preference for military rule to their present unprotected condition.

**THE RULES.**

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy the 30th rule of the Senate was amended so that any amendment to the appropriation bill may be laid on the table without affecting the bill, the effect of which is to cut off debate.

MR. COLE moved to limit the debate on the postal and Indian appropriation bills to five minutes for each Senator on any one item.

MR. CASSERLY regarded the proposition as an invasion of the privilege of the minority and demanded the yeas and nays upon it. He also gave notice of a motion to reconsider Mr. Pomeroy's motion, which, he said, had been adopted without fair and proper consideration.

**THE CENTENNIAL.**

The subject was laid aside and the Senate, on motion of MR. CAMERON, took up the Philadelphia centennial celebration bill.

MR. CONKLING approved the bill, intimating that the credit of originating the idea belonged exclusively to New York. He then forwarded to the Secretary, and asked to have read, a lengthy letter on the subject lately published by Hon. John Bigelow, containing, among other suggestions, that a number of places should be selected, with the view to a general exposition of manufactures, science and art.

Before the reading of the letter was concluded the morning hour expired, when Mr. Cameron asked but failed to get leave to have the bill further considered. He then asked that it be made the order of business for the morning hour to-morrow, and hoped his friend, Mr. Conkling, would not further delay its passage.

MR. CONKLING replied that he did not wish to occupy time unnecessarily, but would say frankly that he was not disposed to see such a scheme go through hastily without his determined opposition.

**INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.**

The subject then went over and the Senate took up the Indian appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole and disposed of a number of amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment striking out the section prohibiting contracts or agreements by any person with the Indians for payment for services in collecting claims against the Government for Indian lands, annuities, or treaties, or declaring such agreements as null and void, was rejected.

The section was then modified so as to permit having attorneys by the Indians, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting their receiving a greater amount of pay than might be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was reported to the Senate, when additional amendments were proposed and discussed. One, to increase the compensation of Indian agents $800 a year, gave rise to discussion upon the personal integrity of those officers, and differences as to the proper policy to be pursued in the management of the Indian Bureau, in which Messrs. Harlan, Thurman, Stewart, Corbett, Nye, Thayer, and Edmunds participated.

MR. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported various amendments, making additional appropriations for the Indian service, a number of which were adopted.

At 4:30 the Senate took a recess until evening.

**EVENING SESSION.**

The attendance of members at the evening session was meager. Senator Carpenter presided.

MR. RAMSEY called up the annual post-route bill, which was considered and passed.

**THE INDIAN POLICY.**

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, and a long discussion took place on the expediency and propriety of the Indian civilization policy. After remarks by Messrs. Davis, Stewart, Howe and Corbett, a number of amendments, reported by Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, making appropriations in pursuance of the present policy, to be used at the discretion of the President in the instruction of various tribes in the arts of civilization, were adopted.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

**THE DEFICIENCY BILL.**

The House proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill. It appropriates $10,677,525, which includes the following items: For reporting and publishing reports, $120,000; for New York post-office, $500,000; Boston postoffice, in addition to unexpended balance for purchasing site, $64,278; court-house, Madison, Wisconsin, $21,899; court-house, Portland, Maine, $90,079; appraisers' store, Philadelphia, $40,000; public printing, paper, and binding, $225,000; for cavalry and artillery horses, $200,000; army clothing and camp equipage, $200,000; army contingencies, $150,000; army medical supplies, $100,000; army pay, mileage, and clothing, $2,045,000; Quartermaster General's Department, $755,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $140,000; collecting revenue from imports for half year, $2,750,000. The last item is not included in the aggregate.

The item for the New York post-office was read as follows: For continuing work on the building for a post-office and court-house in New York city, to be applied only to finishing the foundation up to and including the sill purse and receiving and setting the granite of the first story.

MR. DAWES moved to add to the item the words "and subject to no other limitation or restriction." He explained that there was former legislation which required that no part of the money should be expended until after the contracts were made for the completion of the whole building at an expense not exceeding three millions. The Committee on Appropriations had become satisfied that it would take three millions to erect the building from the sill up, as it had been necessary to sink the lower basement 36 feet below the surface. The ultimate cost of the building above the surface would be three millions, and the expenditure below the surface would be an addition to that, making the whole cost of the building $3,800,000, or thereabouts.

MR. FARNSWORTH went some length into the history of the building, contending that the plan as agreed upon by the five New York architects, who have combined their respective designs, would have given a more roomy and convenient building at less cost, and also that there had been fraudulent contracts given out for the supply of granite in which some members of the House were interested.

MR. FITCH said he had been a member of the Postoffice Committee which had investigated the questions connected with the New York and Boston postoffice, and that the inquiry as to whether the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] was interested in or concerned with the contracts for the supply of granite had been pushed to its utmost extent, and that so far as the negative could be proved it had been conclusively proved that that gentleman was in no way directly or indirectly connected with or interested in such contracts.

The amendment offered by Mr. Dawes was agreed to.

The next item, for the Boston postoffice, also elicited some discussion, arising from opposition to it by Mr. Farnsworth.

An item for furniture in the Treasury Department brought out Farnsworth again in an attack on the architect of the Treasury Department, and he mentioned an incident of two expensive mirrors being toted about to adorn and beautify the hotel of a distinguished member of Congress in Washington City, and that one of them, costing some $10,000, had been broken or lost in transportation backwards and forwards.

MR. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Farnsworth to what member of Congress he referred? Was he a Democrat?

MR. FARNSWORTH replied that his politics were of that uncertain kind that it was difficult to tell what they were. He had been a Democrat and everything else, but nothing long. [Laughter.]

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., replied to Mr. Farnsworth's insinuations. There were some things, he said, which a man could not avoid. He could not avoid, when going along the street, having a mud-car scatter filth upon him. The member from Illinois had accused him of being interested in a granite contract for the Boston postoffice, but his colleague on the postoffice committee [Fitch] had informed the House that there was not the slightest evidence connecting him with it. Then came the item about furniture. And thereupon the mud-machine went at it again, and the House was told that the furniture belonging to the Treasury Department had been used by him [Butler]. There was not one word of truth in it. The accusation was that the Secretary of the Treasury, supervising architect and everybody who had anything to do with these appropriations were all corrupt and frudulent and wrong; and this charge was made by a man whose majority had dwindled ten-fold—from 14,000 to 1,400, and against a Methodist preacher, too. [Laughter.] He had but one observation to make, and that was, he who accused all the world convicted only one, and that one himself. He who ran a muck against every man, only showed that his own heart had all the qualities with which he desired to invest every one else. He was like the man who, being drunk himself, saw all the world staggering before him. The member from Illinois saw nothing but wrong, fraud, misfeasance and malfeasance in everybody else. [Laughter.]

MR. FARNSWORTH said that he had not stated that the house of the member from Massachusetts had been graced with mirrors belonging to the Treasury Department, but as it seemed that the coat fitted the member, he would now say that it had been proved before committees of the House, and was susceptible of proof again, that the member's house was graced with mirrors belonging to the United States Government, and that some of those mirrors had been broken by transmission to and from the Treasury. He held in his hand a document which would prove to any unprejudiced jury that the member from Massachusetts was interested in a stone quarry from which government granite was taken for the Boston postoffice. It was as well understood in the city of Boston as any other fact that was notorious there. The quarry was usually called Butler's quarry. The testimony showed that a man named French, a distiller, formerly an officer on the staff of the member from Massachusetts, but who could not get a commission from Gov. Andrew on account of his notoriously bad character, had been taken down into the member's district and used there in connection with the quarry. That man had come on to Washington because his distillery had been seized for violation of the revenue laws, and went to consult the member from Massachusetts, who was usually consulted in such cases. He had happened to mention that he had some spare money, and ask how he should invest it, and the member from Massachusetts advised him to buy a stone quarry, and it had happened that that was about the very day when the first appropriation of $300,000 was made by Congress for the Boston Postoffice. This distiller had never owned a stone quarry, and knew nothing about the business, but he went and purchased an old abandoned stone quarry, and immediately afterwards, by the advice and assistance of the member from Massachusetts, he procured the contract, although he was the highest bidder, for granite for the entire building (the Boston Postoffice), although there was a statute which made it a high misdemeanor for an officer of the Government to make a contract beyond the appropriation already made. He was not to be told, under these circumstances, that the member from Massachusetts was not interested in the contract.

An item for contingent expenses of the House being under consideration, MR. DAWES explained that the principal cause of the exhaustion of the contingent fund was the payment of contestants for seats in the House, who had received during the present Congress $78,000, besides $38,000 paid for expenses in connection with those cases.

The items for army deficiencies were commented on by MR. BROOKS, of New York, who again brought up the question of the use of the military in State elections and in the execution of the revenue laws in Brooklyn.

MR. DICKEY reminded Mr. Brooks that the precedent for putting down a whisky riot in Brooklyn had been set by Washington himself in putting down a whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. So President Grant was occasionally compelled to send a small army to the whisky-drinking neighborhood of New York to enforce the revenue laws.

MR. SCHUMAKER—And we always had a riot whenever he did it.

MR. DICKEY—It would always create riot in New York to stop the supply of whisky. [Laughter.] Nowhere else than in the neighborhood of New York has the love for whisky so developed itself.

MR. ELDRIDGE—Except in the House of Representatives. [Laughter].

MR. LOGAN expressed the opinion that the President had no right to send the army or navy into the States, except on request of the Governor or Legislature, but he did not believe that the President had violated the law in that respect. He intimated, however, that a greater outrage was committed by the House of Representatives in not taking such action as would give to the great Northwest a representation in the House which its population entitled it to.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, expressed his satisfaction at having elicited a rebuke of the President, for the use of military at elections, from the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Logan], who was the President's superior in civil life and equal in military life.

MR. WOOD moved to strike out one item for the Freedman's Bureau, and charged the Bureau with having plundered the public treasury.

MR. McNEELY made remarks in the same direction.

MR. HOAR characterized the two speeches as additional illustrations of the malignant hatred which the Democratic party entertained towards all the poor and oppressed and down-trodden people of the land. The proposition was to refuse the item of $5,000 for the support of the freedmen's hospital and asylum, and to turn out the sick, blind, and aged and feeble inmates to starve and perish in the streets. This movement results from Democratic rule and the Democratic policy. He declared that after an investigation unexampled for patience and fairness, not a scintilla of evidence had been produced before the committee which investigated the charges against the Freedmen's Bureau to substantiate those charges. The only persons whom that investigation condemned were the men who made the charges, Mr. Wood, and two members of the committee who put their names to a minority report, Messrs. Rogers and McNeely.

MR. COX replied to Mr. Hoar, indicating that the Freedmen's Bureau was rotten from top to toe, and that it had been used, in connection with the army, for the prostitution of the ballot-box and the injury of the negro race, and now the House had heard a tirade against the Democratic party from the gentleman from Massachusetts [Hoar]. Why did not that gentleman take the case of his own poor in Massachusetts? A member on the Republican side of the House had once said that there were more people starving to death in the poor-houses of Massachusetts than were killed in the Crimean war. Why had not Massachusetts taken care of her insane? Why did not her people mind their own business? Why did they not keep their noses out of other people's business? The insane asylums of Massachusetts were a stain and disgrace. The people of Massachusetts sold their paupers and starved their criminals. They had the worst governed State in the Union [Laughter], and yet they read lectures to other people, and put on their garments and made broad their phylacteries. [Laughter.]

MR. DAWES rose and made a remark, but Mr. Cox declined to yield him the floor, remarking that he [Dawes] was the strongest man Massachusetts had, but although Troy had her Hector Troy fell. Massachusetts was cozy, and the gentlemen [Dawes] seemed to know it. He would ask that gentleman why there was a deficiency of over ten millions?

MR. DAWES—I will tell in a minute if you will allow me.

MR. COX—I do not believe you could tell me in an hour.

MR. HOAR said that every man who was about to do or had done in life something sneaking, always accompanied the act with cursing Massachusetts. When the Democrats were whipping women and selling the fruits of their own lives down in the Southern States they always undertook to cover themselves from public attention by cursing Massachusetts. When Democratic friends of the gentleman from New York rose against this Government and undertook to establish one of their own on the corner-stone of slavery, all their papers and all their orators cursed Massachusetts; and now as masked by night they sought to hurt the poor negro, and took him from his bed to be whipped and murdered because he loyal and black, their friends on this floor sought to cover up and distract attention from these outrages by always cursing Massachusetts. The gentleman [Cox] had said that like Troy Massachusetts was not defended here by her strongest man, but he would say to that gentleman that Troy did not need to put forth a Hector against an attack that was led by Thordites. [Laughter and encouraging expressions.]

MR. DAWES explained that much of the deficiency bill was caused by the necessities inherited, not created by this Administration.

MR. ROGERS replied to Mr. Hoar and charged him with casting firebrands around to inflame the two sections of the country instead of cultivating a feeling of common brotherhood.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Shanks, Cox, Mungen, McNeely, Wood and Townsend.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wood stated on his honor, as a representative and man, that he had proved fourteen out of fifteen allegations which he had made against Gen. Howard.

MR. TOWNSEND, a member of the Committee on Education, which had investigated the matter, stated on his honor that the investigation showed that the charges made by Mr. Wood against General Howard were untrue from beginning to end. He referred to Mr. Wood as having, when Mayor of the city of New York, gravely proposed to break up the Union by taking that great city out of it.

MR. WOOD—That is false, and the gentleman knows that it is false.

MR. TOWNSEND proceeded to read from McPherson's text-book of the rebellion the message sent by Mr. Wood, as Mayor of New York, to the Common Council of that city, in which he spoke of the dissolution of the Union as inevitable; of the people of the slave States as their aggrieved brethren, with whom they had friendly relations and common sympathy; and of the propriety of New York disrupting the bonds which bound her to a venal and corrupt master and to a party which had plundered their revenue and attempted to ruin her commerce. He also referred to the Toombs telegram and read its contents.

MR. WOOD replied to Mr. Townsend. He submitted that the extract read from his message to the New York Common Council simply showed that he then, like many other men, thought that, under the existing circumstances, secession was possible, and his recommendation was that New York, the great commercial metropolis of the country, should, under all possible circumstances, command and defend the commerce of the country. In that message there was not an expression that could be construed into any desire to bring about a dissolution of the Union. It was on his message that the first dollar ever voted by any city in the United States for the equipment of troops was voted by the city of New York. He had sent a special message to the Common Council recommending the appropriation of a million dollars for the purpose of equipping troops before any action was taken by the President. That appropriation was made, and on that million dollars the Union Defense Committee had fitted out thirteen regiments of the finest troops in the war. He had himself, at his own expense, not a single dollar of which had ever been refunded him, raised a regiment, which was named after the political organization to which he belonged. The first great meeting held in the country after the firing on Fort Sumpter, was called by himself at Union Square the next day, at which John A. Dix presided, and at which Senator Baker and himself were the speakers and orators. When gentlemen imputed motives to him which had no foundation he had the right to fling them back into their faces as false. Mr. Wood then referred to the Toombs telegram and defended his conduct in that connection.

MR. PETERS, referring to charges against Gen. Howard, declared that he had read all the report and testimony, and that there was not a single jot or tittle of fraud, improvidence, or even indiscretion, proved against the fair fame of that officer.

In order to put a stop to the discussion and bring the House to a vote on the bill, Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill. Motion agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of, yeas 96, nays 44.

The House then, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

**The Finest Estate in Jamaica Burned.**

KINGSTON, JA., Feb. 22.—The Penyance estate, the finest in Jamaica, has been burned, including thirty-two hogsheads of sugar ready for shipment. The crop gathered would have amounted to 400 hogsheads of sugar. Suspicion fastens upon the negroes, as they are becoming very troublesome.

A gas company for Kingston is projected, with every prospect of success. It will be a joint stock affair with a united liability. The Government is almost certain to assist.

## TELEGRAMS.

A letter from Mobile says that the celebrated race-horse, Kildare, died there last week.

The birthday of Washington was generally observed as a holiday throughout the country yesterday.

The whole gang of burglars recently captured at Terre Haute, Indiana, pleaded guilty yesterday and were sent up for four years each.

A boiler in the saw-mill of W. H. Shockley & Co., at Decatur, Ind., exploded Tuesday, wounding seven or eight persons, two or three supposed fatally.

The loss by fire at Medina, New York, yesterday morning is estimated at $38,000. The hydrant was frozen and the firemen had great difficulty in obtaining water.

Gen. Arnold Elzy died at Baltimore Tuesday evening after an illness of three days. He was a graduate of West Point and at the breaking out of the rebellion entered the Confederate service.

It was reported at Indianapolis yesterday that thirty-five Republican members of the Indiana House of Representatives have resigned, or will resign to-day, and that the Republican Senators will do the same.

## COLORADO.

History of Gold and Silver Mining—The Legitimacy of the Business—Its Origin and Progress in Colorado—The Treatment of the Ores, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VALLEY HOME, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO, February 10, 1871.

In a former letter, which was intended as a kind of introduction to a more minute discussion of some of the particular and special objects of interest and profitable industry in this region, I gave a short sketch of some of the general features of this young country. In undertaking this discussion I wish, first, to take a cursory glance at what gold and silver mining have accomplished within the past twenty years.

Before the year 1848, gold and silver mining had no existence as an American industrial pursuit—and even at this day it is scarcely regarded by the masses of American business men as a legitimate and established business—yet in that short time (since 1848), it has added several new States to the American family—has reared cities that now rival their more ancient sisters of the East in commerce and manufactures—has opened farms in desert places, the products of which annually feed millions of people in our Eastern cities and States, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland—and has completed the construction of a trans-continental railway with innumerable branches, some of which are yet in process of construction, radiating in all directions over our country—and has established a line of steamships, we might say "steam palaces," on the Pacific Ocean, between San Francisco and China (See report of J. Ross Browne on the mines of the Pacific Slope, 1868.) In view of these accomplished facts in the short space of twenty-two years, who will dare question the legitimacy of this branch of industry? Or who will longer doubt its motive force in the progress of this country, especially when it is remembered that, during five years of that time, the chief energies of the country were absorbed by the late desolating civil war?

This new and profitable industry, unlike the devastating epidemics that have from time to time afflicted the human family, had its origin in the West, not in the East. Curses on humanity of this kind have, like the "Star of Empire," arisen in the east and [illegible] way westward; but not so this [illegible] their [illegible] tional wealth and greatness [illegible] source of [illegible] made on an extreme [illegible], for its advent was by regular [illegible] western limit, and has climbed [illegible] but rapid and firm steps over the snow-crowned Sierra Nevadas, traversed the rugged promontories eastward for more than 1,200 miles, and again lifted itself over the snowy peaks of the Sierra Madres, and has planted itself firmly on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, "the Back-bone of America," and is to-day to all intents and purposes as legitimate a business as agriculture or iron, lead, copper and coal mining; and, as it is one of the important elements of prosperity and wealth of this country, and one that will in the coming ages be chief among the industries of Colorado, it is to it that I wish more particularly to call the attention of your readers.

In order, however, to give a just estimate of the advantages in this line claimed by Colorado we must trace the steps of progress from its origin to the present time, through California, Nevada and Utah, as well as in Arizona and New Mexico, on the south, and Idaho, Washington, Dakota and Montana Territories, on the north of this line, to its introduction in Colorado in 1858. By this course we will be able to realize some of the obstacles it has overcome and conquered, and also gain some insight into its force and power as a motor of civilization, and the readiness with which it causes the waste places to rejoice and be glad and the desert to blossom like the rose.

The treatment of the ores of these metals was not commenced for years after the discovery of native gold in the form of nuggets and small particles in the sands of California, and hence the business of gold and silver mining in its proper sense has scarcely been in existence twenty years in this country. Though great proficiency in the science of metalurgy has been attained during that time, yet it has been done by costly experiments, and even now the ores are shipped to Europe for treatment by the thousands of tons yearly for want of the requisite machinery and skilled labor in this country, yet the business has gone on constantly and is constantly bringing both capital and educated labor into these mines from Europe, so that the shipment to that country is no longer necessary. With the completion of the railroads now in process of construction into the midst of the mines and to the very mouths of many of the shafts and tunnels on our richest mines, we have the market of the whole East, to St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia open to us, in addition to the reduction works already in operation and in contemplation in our midst. With these facilities the miners of Colorado have no difficulty in finding sale for their ores according to their assay value, which is as easily ascertained as is the value of the farmer's wheat.

At another time, with your permission, I will resume this subject. A MINER.

## KENTUCKY POLITICS.

[From the Franklin Sentinel.]

EDDYVILLE, KY., Jan. 29, 1871.

EDITOR SENTINEL—Your leading article of the 21st, in regard to Kentucky's favorite son, Hon. John Q. A. King, of McCracken county, is nobly and truthfully conceived and most forcibly written. As it seems to be conceded by liberal minded Democrats all over the State that our first Congressional District is justly entitled to the honor of the next Governorship, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Governor King, is evidently the man whom our people will delight to hail as our next Governor. So mote it be.

This is the home of the talented Col. Willis B. Machen. He has many friends who would be proud to see him fill the Gubernatorial office of our beloved State. He is a man of large heart, pure mind and most dignified character. He would do honor to any office to which he might be elected. But he was during the war, unfortunately for his present aspirations, a Confederate Congressman. His best friends and warmest supporters have almost given up the hope that even the 42d Congress will remove his disabilities. Hence they are leaving almost with one accord to the favor and support of Governor King. The First district is now, for all practical purposes, a unit for the Hon. J. Q. A. King for Governor. The people not only support him; but warmly support him. The reasons of our Democratic masses for giving him such a generous and undivided support are many, among which we may be permitted to mention. His past record is unimpeachable for honesty, competency and fidelity to all public trusts conferred upon him. The people have confidence in his political wisdom, in his enlarged and accomplished legislative experience. He has been tried in the scales of official preferment and never found wanting; they know him to be an honest man and an honest Democrat.

His administrative and executive talents are acknowledged to be equal if not superior to any man in the state. He has managed his own affairs well, and it is known that he is able to manage the weighty affairs of the Governorship with lasting credit to himself and to the honor of Kentucky.

He is a man whose soul is too noble for party intrigue or personal spleen. If he is nominated and elected as Governor of our Commonwealth he will be the Governor of our Democratic people, and not of "cliques" and "rings." With manly independence and single-hearted devotion to the sacred principles of constitutional freedom, the traditionary glories of Kentucky will suffer no blot or tarnish by his acts, for with him the virtue, peace and happiness of his people would be the object of incessant labor and care, and the subject of his highest ambition.

The election of the Hon. J. Q. A. King as our next Governor at this important junction of our national affairs would prove a blessing to that noble band of devoted Democrats in the North, who through long years of blood and tears, who "through evil report and good report," have been fighting the battles of constitutional liberty against the armed mercenaries of Radical corruption. A talisman of strength and union would his honored name be in the ranks of the National Democratic party. For we must have a great national organization, drilled and prepared for the momentous contest to come off in 1872. In the rapidly-approaching struggle between popular government on the one hand, and a centralized despotism on the other, Kentucky may prove the arbiter of our nation's destiny. Let Kentucky Democrats look well to and act wisely in the crisis of our fate as a once free and happy [illegible]! If we are shipwrecked in this last [illegible] reach the peaceful shores of deliverance, hope will be lost that we shall ever [illegible] prosperous and contented American [illegible]. To be in full accord with that devoted [illegible] National Democrats in the North in measures and men, to secure the supremacy of the [illegible] in order to rescue the ship of State [illegible] perils which now surround it, should be [illegible] desire of every man who loves his [illegible]. "Through the thick veil of the present [illegible] can begin "to see the brightness of the [illegible]" [illegible] are only true to ourselves" and true to [illegible] who have been and are now true to us, we [illegible] around our glorious standard a brave [illegible] host by 1872, with strength and power [illegible] to sweep Radicalism from the face [illegible] earth!

[illegible] government of pure and enlightened political [illegible] is what we need in State and Federal [illegible] and not a government of prejudice and [illegible]. When tyrants rule the people [illegible] and what matter is it with us whether [illegible] monster has one head or a thousand [illegible]. We have only to suffer and be strong, [illegible] the united and indignant Democratic [illegible] of the Nation arise in their power and [illegible] hurl our vile oppressors from power and place."

There is a better day coming—wait a little longer. Our children and our children's children, to the remotest generation, are so deeply interested in the matter and manner of our present and future action, in the momentous epoch of our national history, that we may well tremble in view of the awful responsibilities that rest upon us as white men and as free born American citizens!

Therefore let us put none but good men and true on guard upon the watch-tower of Democratic freedom!

Accept my best wishes for your continued health, happiness and long life. With a health to Governor King, and prosperous administration to President Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

I have the honor to remain, very truly, yours,

KENTUCKY.

## GRAYSON.

The Springs and their Virtues—The Grand New Hotel—Litchfield—A Matrimonial Rupture at the Forks of the Road.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

GRAYSON SPRINGS, GRAYSON, CO., KY., February, 10, 1871.

Correspondence from a summer resort whilst the winds of winter are whistling in one's ears may seem somewhat inappropo, but, as numbers of the citizens of Louisville annually visit the springs, an account of what has been done and is doing in the way of improvements here may be of some interest.

The celebrity of the waters of the Grayson Springs is by no means confined to our State or section of country. Their curative powers have had remarkable demonstration in numerous cases where the skill of able M. D.'s and the physic of quacks had been useless. Over one hundred springs are found here, and the indications warrant the statement that with but little difficulty twice that number can be opened. When the ills of the flesh multiply and diseases are found that the abundant supply cannot cure, there will, in all probability, be found in store additional remedies, which, with man's assistance, nature will bestow. The Geological Survey of Kentucky by David Dale Owen in 1854 and '55, contains an account of Grayson Springs, their properties, &c. In his description, Prof. Owen says: "The Grayson Springs issue from fissures in the Archimides and Pentremital limestones." An amphitheater of hills about eighty feet in hight surround the springs on the south-west, south and southeast, with a beautiful grassy slope descending toward the various outbursts of mineral water. The springs are known by different names, the most important of them Prof. Owen tested with various chemical re-agents at the fountain head. The center spring, called from its position, he says had a temperature of 62 degrees fahrenheit, the air at the same time being 75 degrees fahrenheit. It was found to contain free sulphuretted hydrogen, free carbonic acid, bi-carbonate of lime, bi-carbonate of magnesia, chloride of magnesia, chloride of (sodium?), sulphate of magnesia, (epsom salts), sulphate of (soda?). The other springs differ both as to quality and quantity of ingredients. Prof. Owen says in regard to the medical properties of these waters, "they are diaphoretic, aperient [illegible] anti-scorbutic."

A careful examination of the [illegible] properties of these springs [illegible] medical [illegible] L. P. Yandell, Sr. [illegible] also made by Dr. [illegible] since, and, in [illegible] of your city, many years in the [illegible] published pamphlet, he speaks [illegible] highest terms of their merits. The peculiar qualities of these mineral waters, the taste with which the grounds are laid off, together with the extensive and comfortable arrangements of the establishment, render the Grayson Springs a place of great attraction to invalids in search of health, as well as those desirous of seeking amusement and recreation in a desirable summer resort. The war was disastrous to Mr. Clarkson, proprietor of the springs at the time, and the property was damaged to a considerable extent and allowed to fall in ill repair. The efforts of the present proprietors, Messrs. W. S. Vanmeter & Bro., with the valuable assistance of Mr. Clarkson, have gone far to remove the effects of the devastation of war times. Large and commodious buildings have been erected since last summer, and all that was in the power of these enterprising gentlemen to do has been done to beautify the place and make it a favorite resort for health and pleasure-seekers. The accommodations last season, extensive as they were, did not near suffice, and many persons from Kentucky and the South were disappointed in their afflictions. This want of room has been remedied, one of the finest hotel buildings in our State having been erected during the course of the fall and winter. It will be completed and furnished in time for the entertainment of summer guests. A handsome bowling alley has been erected and a billiard hall, well supplied with tables, will be opened for the lovers of such exercises.

The one great feature of watering-places the managers of Grayson, however, have overlooked, in that they have forgotten to supply guests with beds "on the cross-saw order," where every notch may be called a living menagerie. New mattresses, bedding, &c., have been selected this winter with great care, and the downy softness of the beds bespeak a night's repose. The proprietors, with this enlargement of the hotel property, will now with comfort be able to accommodate five hundred guests. A most beautiful site for an extension to the buildings remains, but so large an amount has already been expended that at present the proprietors are not in a condition financially to make the desired improvements. The attention of capitalists in your city is directed to this fact, for as an investment nothing can be found that will make more rapid returns. The Grayson Springs are, from location, surroundings, &c., destined to be the resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers throughout this State and the South. An extensive water cure (which is already being considered) at this point, would prove, in itself a great success; nothing of the kind being found at present south of Cleveland, Ohio. The services of Dr. North, of the Cleveland water cure, have already been secured, and his numerous friends will find him at the springs early the coming season.

Litchfield, the county seat of Grayson, is four miles from the springs and situated within a short distance of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad. The improvements going on are considerable, three churches, many stores, dwellings, &c., being in course of construction. The springs are connected by the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, with the Louisville and Nashville road, and are two miles and a half distant from the railroad. The completion of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad will greatly benefit the Springs, opening as it does more direct communication with the South. The completion of this road also will tend to further improvements in Litchfield and throughout Grayson. Litchfield is a thriving town of some three to five hundred inhabitants.

It boasts a Good Templars' lodge, started in 1866, which now numbers one hundred and thirty-five active members. These constitute a majority of the adults of Litchfield, and this fact alone speaks volumes in its praise, recommending, as it does, the place to all sober-minded, energetic persons. It is reported that a petition is now being circulated, to be presented to the Legislature, praying that body to enact a law forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors in Litchfield or vicinity.

The incongruities of married life are occasionally presented in the rural districts in as startling a manner as our Chicagos can produce. At Litchfield, on last County Court day, a young couple presented themselves before the County Clerk for license, and, after procuring it, were duly married. An hour or two was then devoted by the happy couple to sight-seeing the town, when, after the purchase of a calico dress and "other fixins" for the bride, they departed joyfully homeward. After a pleasant three hours' trip over muddy roads and steep hills (on foot), our couple began to find an "incompatibility of temper." Fortunate was it that this was found out near a forks of the road, one road leading to the residence of the bride, the other to that of the groom. Had not this been the case, it might have been our painful duty to record a more tragic event than that which transpired. At this point the party halted: the fair bride, in accents not soft, but deep, murmured, "Manuel, we'd better separate here. My mother's log bound mansion bids me welcome. Plenty of 'lasses and hoecake there, and no bossing. You take the left; I go to the right." Thus they separated. It is reported that the whilom husband intends bringing suit for the funds advanced in the purchase of the calico, &c. Yours, &c., SOJOURNER.

☞ This incident is related of Capt. Temple, who sailed in command of the Tennessee, which took out the San Domingo Commissioners: At the attack on Fort Fisher his ship took fire from a shell in the room next to the magazine. One of the little messenger tug-boats was plying about the ship, and finally coming alongside, Capt. Temple hailed her. "Aye, aye, sir," said the tug Captain. "We are on fire," said Temple, "next to our powder magazine, and I thought it might possibly interest you to know that we are likely to blow up in about three minutes, unless we get the fire under." The suddenness with which the tug captain rang four bells, and the tug plunged away on a bee-line, was laughable, in spite of the critical nature of the situation.

☞ The young King of Greece recently made an effort to revive the Olympic games on the same spot and in the same style in which they were celebrated twenty-five centuries ago. The result was an ignominious failure.

**LITERARY.**

[illegible]

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

[illegible] the following [illegible] Commercial of the 18th inst.: "[illegible] that a new Southern history of the United States has been written by one of the Professors in the University of Virginia, and that the book is published by a New York firm.

"This history is for sale at the store of Davidson & Brother, and is said to be not quite so Southern as the notorious 'McDonald's History.' But, then, what is the use of sectional history, any way? Is truth 'sectional' or 'Southern'? and is not truth good enough for children? We don't want a history that is 'Southern' or 'Northern,' but a true history."

The book alluded to is a School History of the United States, prepared by George F. Holmes, Professor of History and General Literature in the University of Virginia, and recently published by the University Publishing Company, an incorporated institution, with business headquarters and printing-house in the city of New York, and with its hundreds of stockholders scattered throughout the Middle, Western, and Southern States.

The company has a branch house in this city, where its publications are kept for sale. The history stigmatised in the above paragraph as Southern—and therefore sectional, and therefore wanting in truthfulness—may be seen by any one desiring correct information concerning it. It doesn't claim to be a Southern history. Its title is "A School History of the United States of America, from the Earliest Discoveries to the Year 1870." The author disclaims all intentional partisanship or sectionalism in its preparation. In his preface he says:

"This book contains a brief history of the United States. It is hoped that it may prove a serviceable manual for schools, till other years and calmer judgments permit a more complete, accurate and satisfactory account to be prepared or accepted. It is keenly felt that during the last sad years, passions have been too violent, and wounds too fresh for the preparation or reception of a dispassionate account. Many grave questions, too, are still in dispute, without the possibility of reaching secure conclusions. Why, then, it may be asked, undertake to write one at all? Because there was an urgent demand for a manual on the subject which would not inflame young minds with statements perverted and acrimonious. A just and impartial book was required. This is an endeavor to supply one not consciously partisan or sectional. It may not be free from errors and blunders, but it observes the precept '[illegible] nothing, nor aught set down in malice.' There is a constant and deliberate abstinence from comment on the transactions related. Their discussion is beyond the sphere of the young, and there has been no room to indulge in it. * * The opposing numbers in the war of secession have rarely been given, and the victory has often been left unassigned. There is no agreement on such subjects, and can be none for years to come."

Whether or not the author has succeeded in carrying out these praiseworthy intentions the careful and candid reader of the history must determine. The charge of sectionalism, want of truth, &c., comes with bad grace from one who, having evidently never seen the book, attempts in this way to forestall opinion and excite prejudice.

The writer first ascertains that the author is a Virginian. He then concludes that the history must be what he calls a "southern" history. The next jump lands him on the loyal basis, and there he is in his element; and the cant words "sectionalism," "partisanship," &c., are on hand, ready for use.

Might a body ask Mr. Local Brevity if a Connecticut schoolmaster may get up an impartial history, may not a Virginia schoolmaster do the same? If Holmes' History is necessarily "Southern," then Anderson's and a score of others must necessarily be "Northern." Where must a man have been born, and where must he live to be qualified for this difficult job? Must we hunt up that traditional personage, without home or country, who "wasn't born at all, but was won in a raffle," put him astride Mason and Dixon's line, and have him prepare the veritable true-blue school history? SAY.

## FROM MADISON.

The Estill Railroad Fever.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

RICHMOND, KY., Feb. 20, 1871.

The county of Estill has gone as mad as a March hare over a railroad. Everybody one meets has something to say about the inexhaustible supply of minerals to be found in that favored region, and the indispensable need of railroad facilities for shipping purposes. Lutes, the flat-boatman, expatiates largely about the good it would do him and his co-laborers; and Jones, who owns a piece of perpendicular earth wherein a part of this inexhaustible supply lies hidden, is fairly frantic at the idea of becoming a great iron-monger. My opinion is, that these enthusiasts have but a poor appreciation of their condition, for, in case the railroad is built, Lutes' occupation 's gone; and as for Jones, he hasn't money enough to cart away a load of dirt from his possessions, to say nothing of delving after minerals, etc. In short, the benefits derivable by the people of Estill from a railroad to their county are by no means comparable to the immense outlay of $200,000 which it is proposed they shall make. It takes a capital largely beyond what they can raise to smelt iron; and if they will only think a moment, it will be apparent that they are only collaterally interested in the development of the iron interests of their county; the capitalists and consumers will come in for the lion's share of the profits.

It is true the road from Richmond to Scott's Landing would be a great thing for the furnaces and a great thing for outsiders who want iron, coal, etc.; but for Estill, under the circumstances, to talk about creating a debt that will stick to her like the Old Man of the Sea to the back of Sinbad is something incomprehensible. Hasten slowly, my Highland friends, and the parties who want your minerals will build your roads without your donating yourselves into a Court of Bankruptcy.

**HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT.**

Madison county, with the State in general, feels the great mistake made in not returning the incomparable Knott to Congress. I have heard it asked on every side, especially since his peerless speech on the St. Croix and Bayfield railroad, why he was beaten, but I have yet to hear a reason for it. Let a New England constituency get hold of such a Representative, and they never let go. They know it takes experience and talent to effect anything in Congress, and they know brains from guts and make use of their knowledge. His name is very frequently spoken of in this section in connection with the Governorship, and I am sure, if his friends will only bring him out, he will receive the support of a large number of counties in this portion of the State.

**GOLLADAY'S LOTTERY.**

Golladay had his last drawing in this city. Several lucky numbers were held in Richmond, but I saw no prize more valuable than a copy of Smollett's works. If you want to break open a child's savings-box, or make a woman go down into her stocking for the last dollar, just bait your book with a lottery ticket—it never fails.

**THE UNITED STATES JUDGESHIP.**

As Kentucky is to be divided into two Federal Court Districts, and the new Judge is to come from this portion of the State, who shall it be? is getting to be a pretty considerable question. There are three candidates spoken of—A. A. Burton, of Lancaster, Charles Eginton, of Winchester, and Curtis F. Burnam, of Richmond. Mr. Burnam is an accomplished gentleman and a very fair lawyer, but, although backed by the legal profession, is not considered in any danger of being required to serve his country on the bench. His private character is much too good for him to triumph over such worthies as the San Domingo Secretary and Winchester's old fossil. I am inclined to think success will abide with one of the two last-named, because your administration appointees must be of the subservient kind. SWISS.

**New York Horse Railroad Regulations.**

[From the Tribune.]

1. No car on this road can ever be full. There's always room for one more.

2. Boys from 10 to 18 years of age shall have the preference for seats, provided they pay full fare.

3. No driver shall stop for a male passenger, whether getting on or off.

4. Conductors must crowd through the cars as frequently as possible, and push passengers "up toward the stove." No man standing is entitled to more than one square foot.

5. Conductors are required to cry out once in every three minutes, "step up forward, there; there is plenty of room!"

6. Passengers are not required to pay more than once, unless the conductor insists.

7. Pickpockets and rowdies are to be carefully accommodated, with an eye to business.

8. Drivers are permitted to swear at the horses or passengers, ad libitum.

9. Conductors who take counterfeit money must pass it off before the day's work is done. It is suggested that women and children, and men who are full of rum, are the proper persons on whom to force counterfeits.

10. Conductors requested to stop at any particular street will carry the passenger making the request more than 10 blocks beyond the place. Any distance over 10 blocks will subject the conductor to a mild reprimand.

11. When an old man or a lady is slow in getting off, the car may be hurried up, and, if the passenger refuses to jump, a little pushing may assist. If anybody, in getting on, falls in the street, let him take the next car.

12. The conductor who packs in the greatest number of passengers in any one day will be entitled to the special praise of the company, and be allowed to "knock down" a reasonable per centage.

13. Pickpockets will do the best business about the hours of opening and closing the theaters. At such times they are entitled to the use of the rear platform, where they can assist in the required jam. Twenty-five per cent. of their earnings must be deposited with "a man around the corner." Those who make nothing will be obliged to pay their fare.

14. All employes are informed that the franchise for this road was granted on the understanding that the company were to accommodate the public. The above rules will show conductors and drivers how that accommodation is to be afforded.

BLOSS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. R. R., Feb., 1871.

☞ Gail Hamilton don't believe that women were made for toil, either in-doors or out. Of household servants she says: "There are thousands of female cooks, and the largest majority of them are burglars. There are not a great many male cooks, but what there are are good. I believe there are few who will not confess that a man servant at the table, at the door, at the cooking, and the sweeping is not only in better style, but is a more efficient member of the household staff. You are more sure that the work will be promptly, thoroughly, and quietly done with a man at the fore than a woman."

# Courier-Journal.

**LOUISVILLE.**

**THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.**

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible]

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

[illegible]

... and no question asked. The Phœbe Cozzens faction in the West maintain that it is the duty of husband and wife to cling to each other through thick and thin. This is an unfortunate split in the party, and may possibly lead to the defeat of the Hon. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL for the Presidency in 1872—a political calamity which no worshipper of woolen petticoats and number ten female brogans can contemplate without tears. And it all comes of the fact that a large majority of the Western suffrage shriekers are what are called "unmarried females," every one of whom is so anxious for a husband that she feels that if she could only lay her hands on one, she wouldn't be divorced from him for all the ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTONS you could crowd into the Mississippi Valley.

The Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER is a citizen of Detroit. The Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER represents the State of Michigan in the United States Senate. A citizen of Detroit who represents the State of Michigan in the United States Senate ought to entitle himself to the respect of every other citizen of Detroit. But he sometimes fails to do it. A Michigan journal accuses the COURIER-JOURNAL of saying things of the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER that are harsh and unjust. Of the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER the Free Press, published in the State which he represents in the United States Senate and in the city of which he is a citizen, speaks thus:

> Close upon the heels of Senator RICE comes the stalwart form of Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, a man who never had, nor never can have, a lucid liberal idea upon any subject. Blind in partisan zeal—blind in partisan bigotry—blind in sectional hatred—the crowding of a generous political thought into his mind would be as futile as an effort to light the earth at midnight with a wax taper. He has but one idea, and that is party.

So speaks the Detroit Free Press, the next door neighbor of the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER. We simply declared that the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was an inebriated ass. Let our accusing contemporary settle his account with the Free Press, and then come to us.

### The New Funding Law.

Mr. BOUTWELL has obviously more ingenuity than knowledge. His schemes are elaborate and plausible, but, unfortunately, they are seldom practicable, and not unfrequently are in flat contradiction to the simplest rules of financial science. As a minister of finance Mr. BOUTWELL cannot yet be justly considered a success. The means he devises do not seem to be the sort that are required to compass his ends. Take for example his pet scheme for refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest. Than this there could be no more laudable and patriotic financial desire, but a very little observation suffices to show that the new funding bill which the Secretary has succeeded in getting made into a law is not such a measure as the case demands. It will most likely prove a substantial failure.

Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to offer at par in gold or in exchange for five-twenties three classes of bonds, as follows: $500,000,000 for ten years at five per cent. interest; $300,000,000 for fifteen years at four and a half per cent.; $700,000,000 for thirty years at four per cent. These bonds are payable at maturity in coin; the interest is payable quarterly in coin at the office of any assistant treasurer according to the choice of the subscriber, and they are exempt from all taxation. The wisdom of these provisions is manifest, but at the outset the serious difficulty is encountered of finding any one willing to take the bonds on the terms proposed.

There is no safer or more popular form of security any where in the world than our five-twenties, and these bear interest in coin at the rate of six per cent. Yet, reckoned in gold, they are below par, and the ten-forties, a five-per-cent. bond, are worth in the market still less. Are not these facts conclusive that the Government cannot borrow at even six per cent., much less at five and four? In what quarter, then, does Secretary BOUTWELL expect to place his new loan? So long as five-twenties can be had for less than ninety-eight in gold and interest, and ten-forties for less than ninety-six and interest, what is to induce capitalists voluntarily to prefer another bond which is no better at a higher rate and paying less interest? Before this can happen—that is, before Mr. BOUTWELL can get the new bonds taken on his terms—the five-twenties will have to improve so much as to make them worth as an investment only five per cent.; or, in other words, the ten-forties will have to advance to par. If five-twenties were worth to-day one dollar and twenty cents in gold then the new law would be very opportune, and the first installment of the bonds would be readily taken in the open market at par in coin. Thus it would seem the new law is destined to remain a dead letter for a long time to come, and not to Mr. BOUTWELL, but to some distant successor, will belong the glory of carrying its provisions into effect.

But the government may, if it chooses, force holders to return for redemption a considerable portion of the five-twenties. The immediate success of the new scheme is based upon the expectation that a new bond having ten years to run will be preferred to redemption of the old one. This, however, is probably a delusion. The six per cents, being below par, to redeem them at par is to pay the holders more than their market value. No one would object to this. It is true that the offer of redemption would raise the redeemable bonds to par; but then other bonds equally good could be purchased at present rates, and so the transaction would pay a handsome profit. Of course, under such circumstances, redemption would be preferred to exchange. If, with the proceeds of one class of six per cent. bonds, we can buy another six per cent. bond of a different class, and have a surplus left, one would be very apt to take advantage of the opportunity. By this process the government would be enabling the seller of redeemable five-twenties to make a profit of the difference between the present par and market values of its bonds. Hence the fear of redemption cannot reasonably be counted on as an ally to the funding operation. Redemption will be welcomed rather than feared. Nor as a matter of fact can any of the old bonds be redeemed till the treasury has been supplied with funds for that purpose derived from the sale of the new bonds. And in the present state of the market it is very certain that none of these bonds can be sold on the terms proposed. In view of practical difficulties, such as we have mentioned, it seems obvious that the success of the new funding law is dependent upon the development of more favorable financial conditions. Besides, even if it could be made to work, it embodies a policy which is of doubtful propriety. It would necessitate the abandonment of the present policy of selling gold and buying bonds, by which means the government is able to buy a portion of its debt at a discount. Something is made by this method, and so long as it is deemed advisable to maintain the present scale of taxation, we know of no better way of applying our surplus revenue.

It is not unlikely, however, that the banks, from prudential considerations, may fall in with the new law, but there is very little hope of much else being accomplished by it in the way of refunding the debt. The law at any rate can do no mischief; it will simply be inoperative, the natural laws of finance being paramount to the best-laid schemes of financial doctors. Nevertheless it is much to be regretted that no steps should be taken to bring about what is certainly within the range of financial achievement—we mean a resumption of specie payments.

### An Old Question Revived.

The New York Sun has the following paragraph touching a subject which has long engaged the attention of the public mind:

> An anonymous correspondent sends us a statement that Collector MURPHY gave Gen. GRANT his house at Long Branch, furniture and all. We have heard a report before that the Long Branch cottage was a gift to the President, not from Collector MURPHY alone, but from several gentlemen, who made up a purse to pay for it, so that it cost Gen. GRANT less than one of his cigars. But no evidence on the subject has ever been presented, and without proof such a statement will not be believed. If our correspondent does not know the facts he asserts, he is a liar; and if he knows them, why does he not produce the proofs and sign his name to his communication like a man? He should understand that no assertion of an anonymous writer, who has not the courage to make himself responsible for his statements, will ever receive the least consideration in the Sun office.

In this the Sun is right. Of course Mr. MURPHY did not give General GRANT the Long Branch cottage. He couldn't possibly have done it—not under the circumstances as they now exist. Or if he did, in spite of that impossibility—which, we must confess, is far more than probable—how does it happen that he is now Collector of the Port of New York, the most lucrative position—if we include the stealage, which we are necessarily bound to do—within the gift of the President? It is very evident that the Sun's anonymous correspondent is a most enormous liar. Personally General GRANT is passionately fond of Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. MURPHY is just as passionately fond of General GRANT. The two have long played DAMON and PYTHIAS the one to the other. Indeed, they would have been Siamese Twins if they had been born under all the peculiar circumstances which characterized the nativity and birth of the celebrated united genial of that name, and hence the appointment of Mr. MURPHY to the splendid collectorship in question. It was a love affair from beginning to end. The whole thing was natural enough. It is very natural, at least, that General GRANT should have given Mr. MURPHY the best office he had to give. But that Mr. MURPHY should have given General GRANT a thirty-five-thousand-dollar cottage—of course nothing could possibly be more unnatural than that.

And now, since it is a settled fact that Mr. MURPHY did not give Gen. GRANT the villa, the question again recurs: Who the mischief *did* give it to him? His Newark organ told us long ago that it was a present from somebody, and his Newark organ certainly ought to know. Then, who is that somebody? Where does he live? What office does he now hold? We, as a people, are a corporation engaged in the manufacture of history, and we should secure an answer to these questions before we suffer the wheels of our machinery to make another revolution. We are recreant to our duty to posterity if we leave such things unexplained as we go along. No important political transaction of the day should be left unrecorded in detail. The gift of the villa, together with the appointment which, as a logical sequence, followed the gift, was an important political transaction, and it should be stripped of all the mystery which surrounds it before the historic page is turned upon which it should be recorded.

After all, we fear that the Sun's correspondent has told the truth, and that MURPHY was the man. He must have had some qualification for the position he now holds, or he wouldn't have gotten it; and if that qualification was neither his singular incapacity for the place nor the fact that GRANT found him the giver of precious gifts, it is safe to defy all living men to tell what it was.

### State Asylums for Inebriates.

When it was once admitted that inebriety was a disease, and one that could be perfectly and permanently cured, hospitals were established, and became as much legitimate objects of State aid as asylums for the insane. New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland already have such institutions, and the Legislature of Texas has recently passed an act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for a similar object. The necessity for the increase of such establishments and their great public economy are clear and susceptible of proof. From the reports of these asylums we learn that from forty to seventy per cent. of those treated by them for the disease of inebriety have been discharged permanently cured. The institutions for the insane will hardly show a better result. Life insurance tables show that, at the age of forty, a temperate man's expectation of life is twenty-nine years, while that of an intemperate man is eleven and a half years. Statistics gathered from England, Ireland and Russia show that, in the institutions for the feeble minded, fifty per cent. are children of drunkards. And the fact that the offspring of inebriates rarely are found in institutions for the cure of this disease, but fill the idiot asylums, penitentiaries and jails, is a strong reason why all the various States should endeavor to rescue these unfortunates, who are in themselves such a prolific source of extravagance and crime, and whose services might be made to improve and adorn society. The subject is one that commends itself alike to the warm-hearted philanthropist and the cool-headed statesman; and we eargerly look forward to the time when not only our own, but every State, shall be doing all in this direction that charity and prudence both require.

☞ Mrs. ELIZABETH DINET, of Chicago, has asked to be divorced from her husband, JOSEPH DINET, to whom she has been married forty years, and who is worth half a million of dollars. The wonderful part of the story is, these folks have been living in Chicago thirty years, and this is nearly or quite the first time either of them has ever applied for a divorce.

☞ A Chicago paper denies that WILLIAM of Prussia has the sword that NAPOLEON surrendered to BLUCHER at Waterloo. Nobody asserts that he has it. NAPOLEON surrendered no sword to BLUCHER at Waterloo, and that is the celebrated weapon which WILLIAM now has—the sword that NAPOLEON didn't surrender.

☞ The Atlanta Sun criticises the grammar of the COURIER-JOURNAL. The COURIER-JOURNAL resolved two years ago that as soon as it got to know half as much about grammar as the Atlanta Sun does it would quit the newspaper business and go to teaching school.

☞ In the Chicago convention of suffrage-shriekers, last week, Mrs. SWISSHELM said: "We are determined to crush out all opposition to woman suffrage." The only wonder is that, with such feet as those women have got, they haven't crushed it out long ago.

☞ The Detroit Tribune says the COURIER-JOURNAL "daily admits that Kentucky is full of Kuklux outrages." And we would advise the Tribune not to approach the borders of the State. Some of those outrages might slop over.

☞ A bill is before Congress "to facilitate the exportation of spirits." The object of the bill might be accomplished by sending CAMERON, YATES and CHANDLER abroad, if it were not for the danger of glutting the foreign market.

☞ One of the friends of the late EDWIN M. STANTON writes that "Mr. STANTON never was estranged from his old Democratic friends." He may not have been but his old Democratic friends were certainly estranged from him.

☞ When we reflect how easily the Eastern question has been solved and settled we can't help thinking that the man who first started it must have been a fool.

☞ "Cairo," says an Illinois paper, "is a promising town." It is, indeed, a very promising town; but the mischief of it is it redeems none of its promises.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ Ladies wishing to have their work done at home, can have their suits, waists and sacques, children's clothing, &c., cut and fitted at No. [illegible] Fifth st., between Green and Walnut.

**Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Famous Blood Purifier,**

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company: "I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

**A Grateful Acknowledgment.**

A. J. Charlock, a printer in the office of the Ohio Weekly Clarion, writes to the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS as follows: "Three months ago I was the mere shadow of a man, and so debilitated that my limbs shook under me while at work. The compositor at the next case said to me one day, 'Andrew, you need a tonic; that's what's the matter; and there's no tonic that was ever got up equal to PLANTATION BITTERS. Try 'em.' I have tried 'em, and you are at liberty to state (referring to me for confirmation) that they have restored my health, and, I believe, saved my life."

**Sea Moss Farine**

from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**To the Consumptive.**—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Fe21 Tu,Th&Sa

**Hegeman's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.**

Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all druggists. jan10 deod3m TuTh&Sat

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column should be read by all. au9 d&wly

## MARRIED.

STEPHENS—WYBRANT—On the 21st inst., in the Bishop's parlor, by Rev. Lanc. Spalding, JOHN H. STEPHENS to Miss ANNIE WYBRANT.

LEWIS—HAMLET—By Dr. D. N. Porter, Feb. 2, 1871, Mr. VIRGIL LEWIS, of Shelby, and Miss SALLIE HAMLET, of Henry county, Ky., in the Baptist Church at Eminence, Ky.

## DIED.

POPE—On Wednesday morning, at 6½ o'clock, MARY WILSON, daughter of Dr. Henry D. and Alice M. Pope, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 144 Ninth street, Thursday evening, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

### IN MEMORY OF MAGGIE, WIFE OF W. C. WATTS.

AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED TO THE FAMILY.

A star,
It throws no lurid gleam of pompous light,
Nor glows in meteoric splendor bright;
But fair and clear on life's horizon shines,
And soft its silvery sheen of glimmering lines.
When midway up the Orient's azure dome,
A fleet-winged courier speeds to bid it home.
Its twinkling light grows dim, it pales, it fades,
It lowers, it sinks within the misty glades,
And oh, despair! 'tis lost beneath the wave.
Our hands are stretched in vain, we would, but could not save.

* * * * * * *

What means the stillness lingering here,
Why hushed each falling tread?
And why so solemnly draw near?
'Tis the silence of the dead.

The gloom that falls around each heart,
The awe that none can speak,
When spirits from the earth depart,
Their thrones on high to seek.

The dreaded hour at last is here,
And loving friends have come,
With mourning ones around the bier,
To bear her to the tomb.

Five swiftly-rolling years scarce swept
The bridals from her brow,
Ere angel forms unseen have crept
And watch around her now.

Upon that coldly placid brow
No lines of care we trace,
On those pale lips so silent now
No smile can find a place.
In life so true, in death so fair,
The flowers around her twined
Do not more fragrant perfume bear
Than memory's incense 'shrined.

That memory will forever be
A father's silent grief,
A mother's woe, ah! who can see
How earth can give relief?
What anguish doth her bosom rend
To look the last farewell!
What plaintive prayers to heaven ascend
For grace to bear it well.

Weep, mother! weep o'er severed ties,
The holiest of earth,
One pearly drop is more to prize
Than ocean gems of worth.
In other days the Saviour wept,
Nor thought it wrong to shed
The pitying tear, where mortal slept,
Like her the early dead.

And thou, lone sister, well mayst weep
O'er her thou'st loved so well,
Whose eyes are closed in dreamless sleep;
Thy anguish none may tell.
Ah, who would bid thy tears to cease,
Those sacred drops of love,
Or who would ask thy sobs decrease,
Which true affection prove?

Husband! that form of fairest mold,
That gem of purest ray,
Shall never to thy bosom's fold
Again in beauty lay.
Gone are the casket and the gem
To meet their early doom,
The one on high in diadem,
The other in the tomb.

Let not time's with'ring blight deface
One look of love she gave;
From thy heart's tablet ne'er efface
One thought her heart did crave;
But love and keep in purity
Her pride and fondest joy,
A mother's legacy to thee,
Her darling, only boy.

And brother, who hast watched the light
That faded from her eye,
And marked with grief and pain the sight,
And felt that she must die,
What memories sweet, though sad, will come
When thoughtful hours are thine,
To know that from her spirit home
Her light will round thee shine.

And now upon the sloping hill
We lowly lay her head
Among the grassy mounds which fill
The city of the dead.
There odorous flowers with fairy bloom
We'll plant around her grave,
And evergreens with sighing gloom
Above her bed shall wave.

* * * * * * * *

A glory star
It comes from out the river's foaming wave,
And shines where Zion's crystal waters lave.
Its light in heavenly skies resplendent gleams
With everlasting life within its beams.
Maggie! thou pearl of earth, thou star of heaven,
Thou spirit pure to waiting angels given,
O! be the light to guide thy loved ones here
And land them safe beyond the waters drear.
Tell them how Bethlehem's star lit up thy way,
And shines for thee and them through realms of endless day.

L. M.

### IN MEMORIAM.

**On the Death of Little Rhodes Herndon Coleman.**

The first and only child, on whom were lavished the affection and love of a fond mother and father, the idol and admiration of numerous relatives and friends, has been suddenly snatched away by the destroying hand of death. No premonitions of a fatal malady—no sign that the fair flower was fading. In his beauty and freshness he was taken and transplanted to a purer sphere, leaving behind an aching void in the hearts of those who beheld in him a child of great promise. Thinking of him as we saw him last, with the white flowers twined about his little form, he seemed

"A bud just sent to show
How sweet a flower in Paradise might bloom."

T. C.

## MEETINGS.

De Molay Commandery (No. 12) Knights Templar will hold a called meeting this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock precisely. Work in R C order.
J. M. S. McCORKLE, Recorder.

**Notice.**

**The Scotch Benevolent Society,**

ORGANIZED in this city about thirty-five years, was allowed, by non-attendance, to die out over twenty years ago. A general desire has been expressed for its revival. The last president, Laughlan McDougall, Esq., is now deceased. As the last secretary, now in possession of the records of the society, I invite a meeting of all who feel an interest in the matter, to be held in the Christian Church, southwest corner of Jefferson and Fifteenth streets, on the evening of Thursday, the 23d current, at 7 o'clock. fe21 d3* D. McNAUGHTAN.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**SAMARITAN'S GIFT.**

THE only real and positive cure for [illegible] ... drugs with which the afflicted are dosed. Male packages $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address. OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, N. E. corner Floyd and Market streets. no27 SuTuTh&w

THE CELEBRATED

**Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.**

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sep18 deod1yr

**ROSADALIS**

**Cures all Cases of Chronic Rheumatism**

READ THE FOLLOWING:

DEAR SIRS—You will please send me four more bottles of your most excellent medicine. As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from Rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find inclosed $6, for which you will forward me the medicine immediately. Very respectfully, I remain
SAM'L G. McFADDEN,
fe18 deod6 P. O. Box 199, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

**UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER**

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

**UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE**

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

**THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN**

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. no23 deod3m


## CORPORATION NOTICES.

**Notice.**

OFFICE MANUFACTURING AND FINANCIAL Co., LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 16th inst., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1871.
fe19 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

**Notice.**

OFFICE OF ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH R. R.

THE interest coupons on the mortgage bonds of this company, maturing 1st of March next, will be paid on presentation at this office.
fe16 d'mhl A. A. GORDON, Secy.


**CAHOON'S SEED SOWER.**

Price, $9. Warranted.

**MARTIN'S SUB-SOIL PLOW.**

PATENTED OCT. 11, 1870..............PRICE, $6.

**OHIO FALLS WAGONS,**

**Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.**

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Cast-steel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,
Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141,
ja8 d&w2m Louisville, Ky.

**Short Method of Computing Interest**

Upon, and averaging accounts, and other short methods, by C. C. Cochran, Accountant, late Principal of Practical Department, and Professor of Mathematics, Bryant & Stratton's Business College, New York City. A wonder of brevity and simplicity. Can be learned in ten minutes. A saving of three-fourths time, labor, figures, and liability to err over any known methods. By mail, post paid, $1. Address C. C. COCHRAN, Book-keeper for Weare & Allison, Bankers, Sioux City, Iowa. Agents wanted. fe22 d3*

**$828,000**

**In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.**

**EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.**

5 Cash Gifts, each $40,000 | 50 Cash Gifts, each $1,000
10 " " " 20,000 | 200 " " " 500
20 " " " 5,000 | 350 " " " 100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos........each $300 to $700
75 " " Melodeons.. " 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines...................... " 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches............................ " 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver-Ware, &c., valued at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets, describing Prizes, are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas. M. Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINIONS—"The firm is reliable."—[Weekly Tribune, Dec. 29. "Deserve their success."—[N.Y. Herald, Jan. 1. "Just and honorable."—[News, Dec. 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 300 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address A. L. MASON & CO., Managers, 70 Broadway, New York. fe21 d&wl

**THE DOMESTIC**

Noiseless Lock Stitch

**SEWING MACHINE,**

for simplicity of its Construction, its perfect mechanism, ease of movement, its great range of work, challenges the world for its equal for family use or for manufacturing.

☞ Agents wanted in all counties where one is not already appointed. For circulars, samples of its work, address

Domestic Sewing Machine Co., Toledo, O.
fe18 d&w4

**PRINTING**

Having become the purchaser of the

**Courier-Journal Job Rooms,**

I am now, with the extensive facilities at my command, enabled to do every variety of

**JOB PRINTING**

promptly and at the very lowest prices. I have added a large stock of NEW TYPES, and will continue to receive all the NEW STYLES as soon as they are issued, which will give my customers advantages that have not been heretofore enjoyed in Louisville.

**RAILROAD**

Printing done at the lowest prices.

**STEAMBOAT**

Printing in all styles and colors.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Buildings.
fe3 dtf

ESTABLISHED IN LOUISVILLE, 1850.

**WEBSTER'S GALLERY OF Photographic Art!**

The most spacious, elegant, and complete gallery in the Southwest. Toilet rooms with every convenience for ladies and children. Specialties—First-class work of every description. Motto—"We strive to please." None but first-class workmen employed.
L. B. WEBSTER, Proprietor,
no24 TuSu&Tu6m 85 Fourth street.

**REGALIA AND SCARF TRIMMINGS.**

FANCY DRESS AND MILITARY GOODS.
THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS EMPORIUM.
MARSHALS' HATS.
FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.
SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
NO. 46 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.
fe13 d1m

**BARKHOUSE BROS. & CO.,**

Formerly Dorn, Barkhouse & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**Kentucky Whiskies,**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
fe12 eod2m No. 69 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

**COAL.**

W. L. MURPHY & CO., 59½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL. fe10 dtf

**Dew d'Andes**

Acknowledged the BEST known

**PERFUME!**

FOR sale by WM. M. BUTLER & CO., Druggists, S. W. cor. Third and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky., sole agent for the city. fe9 deod1m


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Notice.**

I HAVE a No. 1 buggies, latest style, which I have just received from the East, and will sell cheap ... [illegible]

**Bird ... [illegible]**

A VERY large assortment of [illegible] on Preston, between [illegible] 344½. First-class [illegible]

**Marion Circuit Court—February Term.** February 17, 1871.

ORDERED—That the petition in this cause be now filed of record. By said petition, Emma Leon, wife of Solomon Leon, seeks to be empowered by decree [illegible] ...

**300 bbls of Nelson County, Ky., Pure Copper-distilled Whisky.**

ONE year old, for sale at PHILLIPS & SCALLY'S, [illegible] ... H. McKENNA.

**Seed Potatoes.**

1,200 BARRELS Russets, Early Rose, London Ladies, White Sprouts, and Buckeyes for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., fe19 d13 38 Fourth street.

**Seed Oats.**

3500 BUSHELS No. 1 White; 2,200 do Black; 800 do Genuine Norway, guaranteed; 1,200 do Surprise, guaranteed. Additional and constant supplies will be received and for sale by fe13 d13 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

**Notice.**

MRS. A. CRANWILL, No. 28 West Jefferson st., teacher of Vocal Music, Piano, and Guitar. Guitar taught in three months. ja31 dlm*

**Notice.**

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above. Respectfully, JOHN G. GIBS. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1—dtt

**Copper Whisky.**

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh6 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

## MEDICINES.

**Save This.**

IF you have chills, send for a bottle of Alexander's Chill Tonic, free of charge. It never fails. Inclose one stamp for directions. Address ALEXANDER & BRO., fe19 deod1m* Bowling Green, Ky.

DR. S. ABRAHAMS has been appointed Agent in this city for the sale of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. Keeps a full supply on hand, and will fill all orders promptly. No. 28 West Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth. f12 dez8alm

**The Great Lung Remedy.**

**Globe Flower Cough Syrup**

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.
BEN. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market, Wholesale Agent. ja18 eod1m

**WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.**

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use. WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the piles and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

**NO MORE WEAK NERVES.**

**Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic**

is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price $1.

**COUGH no MORE.**

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by all druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

**WINE OF LIFE.**

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by all druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

**EMMENAGOGUE.**

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

**Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.**

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil Oil and other deleterious drugs. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so often depended upon. In fact it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country that it is impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the Medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

**CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS TO ANALYZE IT,**

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure as claimed, and the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is a duty we owe to humanity to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself. The Wine of Life has no peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

**Superior and Cheaper THAN WHISKY OR BRANDY,**

or in fact any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly blessed, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

**Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.**

ly23 SaTu&Th&wly

**New Goods, New Goods!**

New Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
New Embroid'd Jaconet Bands;
New Embroid'd Babies' Waists;
New Embroid'd Infants' Dresses;
New Embroid'd Collars & Cuffs;
New Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;
&c., &c., just received at
**CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'**
**Cheap Lace Store,**
fe4 103½ FOURTH ST

**J. V. ESCOTT & SON,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN

**WINDOW GLASS**

**French Plate Glass, &c.**

WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS

**AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.**

88 Main St. bet. Second and Third.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. LANCASTER**

A GRADUATE of all the Institutes of Medicine and Surgery, ... [illegible]

**A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.**

**MARRIAGE GUIDE.**

[illegible] ... Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.**

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

**LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.**

*The Great Soothing Remedy.*

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

**Western Medical Institute.**

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded. Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&wly

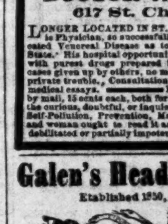
**DOCTOR WHITTIER,**

**617 St. Charles St.**

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, ... cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. ... Manhood, Womanhood, ... by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

**Galen's Head Dispensary,**

Established 1850, Chartered 1867,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 32 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

## FINANCIAL.

**TO INVESTORS.**

**First Mortgage 8 Per Cent Registered Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Co.**

WE offer to our friends and the public a limited number of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, which we recommend as a safe and profitable investment. The bonds are of $1,000 each, dated March 1, 1870, payable 30 years after date, bearing 8 per cent. interest, with semi-annual coupons attached—principal and interest payable at the Bank of America, New York. The bonds can be registered at the office of the company, and, at the option of the holder may be converted into stock seven years after the first through train. As a safeguard to purchasers the bonds pass through the hands of the U. S. Trust Company, of New York, and can only be drawn therefrom at the rate of $16,000 for each mile of road completed, certified to by the Chief Engineer.

The rapid progress to completion of the road, with only $375,000 of the mortgage bonds expended in its construction, and the company yet holding $1,229,000 of county bonds, with a considerable amount of cash and land subscriptions, is a guarantee to bondholders of the safety of their investment and an early completion of the road. 36 miles of road are in running order, and an expenditure of $65,000 will give a finished road-bed, bridged and tied to Greenville—85 miles. English rails have been purchased, and are now being shipped from New Orleans, to extend the track to Greenville, which point will be reached by July, 1871. Over $300,000 have been expended on graduation and masonry from Greenville to Paducah. All abutments and piers of the Cumberland river bridge are above ordinary high water, and six piers of the Tennessee river bridge in like stage of forwardness.

The bonds are offered at 87½ cents and accrued interest, at the office of the company, 53 Sixth st.
W. H. DULANEY, President.
ja13 d6&ja30 dlmM&Th&wl

**Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD**

**Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds**

FOR SALE BY THE

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.**

A LIMITED number only of these bonds are now offered at 85 and accrued interest. They have about 29 years to run. Coupons for interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. The property mortgaged cost nearly double the amount of the mortgage debt, which makes the bonds at the present price a very desirable investment, both as regards security and income.
ja12 thm&tu26 J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

**Missouri County Bonds.**

CASS COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent. semi-annual interest, due in 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 years. Assessed valuation of property, 1870, $6,881,296. Population, 1870, 20,187. Bonds $500 sizes.

JOHNSON COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent. semi-annual interest, due in 4, 5, 6, and 7 years. Assessed valuation of property, 1870, $7,379,589. Population, 1870, 26,500. Bonds $500 sizes.

The above bonds are issued in payment of subscription to St. Louis and Santa Fe R. R., which is about completed and ready for business from Holden, in Johnson county, to Harrisonville, in Cass county. Information given upon application to
SAM'L McKEE,
Bond and Stock Broker,
fe1 We&Sol tf 208 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

## DRY GOODS.

***Percales and Jaconets.***

10 BALES solid colored French Jaconets;
15 bales solid colored French Percales;
10 cases printed Pacific Percales;
5 cases printed English Percales;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

***Ginghams.***

10 CASES Middlesex Domestic Ginghams;
10 cases Amoskeag do do;
5 cases solid Check Scotch do do;
3 cases Fancy do do do;
2 cases Black and White Scotch Ginghams;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

***Plaid Osnaburgs.***

5 CASES Tennessee Plaid Osnaburgs;
5 cases Texas do do;
10 cases Tallapoosa do do;
5 cases Alabama do do;
5 cases Park do do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

***Cloths and Cassimeres.***

3 CASES Boys' Fancy Cassimeres;
2 cases Boys' Check do;
2 cases Middlesex Fancy do;
2 cases Middlesex Plain do;
3 cases Black French Doeskins;
2 cases do do Cloths;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**COLUMBIA ATHENÆUM, TENN.**

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Some of the advantages we offer are: Elegant grounds (10 acres); healthy location; capacious buildings, expressly for school purposes; $15,000 apparatus; well-selected library of 11,000 volumes, large sleeping-rooms, with fire in each; abundantly supplied table; full and efficient faculty; 28 years' experience; course of instruction thorough and complete; prices reduced. Number of matriculates 1,... and 7... graduates. No sectarianism. Session opens Monday, Sept. 4. Catalogues free.
ja25 deod3m&w1 WM. A. SMITH, A. M., Sec'y.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

**THE DAILY.**

One year, by mail............................$12 00
Six Months...................................... [illegible]
Three months................................... [illegible]
One month....................................... 1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, [illegible] per copy.

**THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.**

One year, by mail.......... [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city.......... [illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 per year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 30 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

**THE WEEKLY.**

Single copy, one year.......... [illegible]
[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.......... [illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.......... [illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.......... [illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 30 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in post-office orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail by registered letter, the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

## RAILROADS.

**Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.**

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

[Feb. 12, 1871.]

Leave. Arrive.
5:45 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail, 11:50 P. M.
6:10 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express 8:55 A. M.
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail, 1:40 P. M.
5:50 A. M. Bardstown & Lexington Ky. Mail, 5:10 P. M.
3:20 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation, 9:50 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation train leaves Glasgow Junction at 6:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 7:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 5:10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 5:15 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
a30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

THE

**Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD**

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AS FOLLOWS:

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at....9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at " " at.....7:50 P. M.
Through Mail and Express leave New Albany Depot at 6:00 A. M.; returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:40 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.
R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. ja30 dly

**Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday | 5:30 a m | 11:20 p m |
| Cincinnati Fast Line | 8:30 a m | 6:15 p m |
| Cincinnati Express, daily | 3:55 p m | 12:30 p m |
| Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday | 11:20 p m | 5:20 a m |
| Lexington Exp. except Sunday | 5:30 a m | 6:15 p m |
| Lexington Exp. except Sunday | 3:20 p m | 10:25 a m |
| Lagrange Accomo'n. ex. Sunday | 4:55 p m | 8:15 a m |

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free.
de12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

**GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line**

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing-room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

## HOTELS.

**STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th Streets, N. Y.,**

(THE GREAT HOTEL CENTRE.)

LOCATION has been chosen for its peculiar accessibility to all of the depots, street cars, and stages. All the modern improvements, with elevator. The STURTEVANT will be kept on the AMERICAN PLAN, first-class in every respect.

BOARD, $3.50 PER DAY.

Will be Open for the Reception of Guests March 1.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.
fe23 d3T&M

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**

Refitted and Furnished.

**Corner Fourth and Main streets,**

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Fare $2 50 per Day.**

fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

**U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,**

BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

**C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE,**

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

## LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

**BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,**

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE..........................KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are secured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. jai du

## DENTISTRY.

**J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,**

[illegible] ... and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. [illegible] Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 475 & 477 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

**W. M. BROOKS' New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables**

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is now provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within a few feet of the only mule market in Memphis. I intend to keep at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should correspond for information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.
de13 dtm W. M. BROOKS.

# Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

## SMALL TALK.

LILY or Lillie is to be the fashionable name for young ladies in New York this year.

THE New York papers are trying to disgust John Bull still further with this "blawsted country" by publishing letters purporting to have been written in Canada and favoring annexation.

THE attention of the police is respectfully called to that part of Olive Logan's lecture where she says "women carry a concealed weapon which can, if properly used, sway the destinies of mankind."

THE Chicago Post never raises its voice save in kindness. That able journal says: "If the penalty inflicted upon Annanias for lying was still in force, the COURIER-JOURNAL would have been without editors long ago."

ST. LOUIS must be either a small place or a very dull place. Under the head of "All Over the City—Matters Picked Up at Random by the Times Reporters Yesterday," the St. Louis Times of the 21st has just thirty-five lines of local news.

THE Nashville Banner enthusiastically publishes the letter of a Jeffersonville, Ind., man who in an unguarded moment has subscribed for that paper. The Nashville Union and American, still worse, is overrunning Tennessee with an agricultural editor.

MRS. JENNIE L. TRACY STAFFORD, wife o the Governor of Arizona, excused herself from attending the San Francisco Woman Suffrage Convention on account of the baby. Mrs. Geranium Virginia B. Browne Snooks was there, however, and the convention was a success.

IT was not so much from joy for the safety of the San Domingo Commissioners as it was from sympathy with Grant's "jobs" that the Cincinnati merchants cheered when news came of the arrival of the Tennessee. Nothing so quickly touches the heart of the average Cincinnatian as the success or failure of a "job."

AN exasperated church-member in Newport, Pa., is denouncing through the press the naughty girls who won't keep still in church. He says they "chatter and smirk, and bob their empty heads about like senseless monkeys; and shift and twist their bewitching bodies as though the benches were cushioned with chestnut burrs."

THE Washington Star says: "Mr. Henderson, who, it will be remembered, is eating one partridge each morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, for thirty successive mornings, on a wager of $300 a side, is still engaged in that agreeable business at Miller's Kleman House, and this morning put himself outside of his twentieth bird. He commenced by taking the birds broiled, but at No. 12 got tired of that style of cooking, and has since taken them stewed. It would appear that he is beginning to get surfeited with the stewed also, as this morning when the bird was set before him he cut it in half, eating one moiety and then taking a rest until his hour was nearly out before he eat the remainder. Thus far he has fallen off twenty-one and a half pounds in weight, and his complexion is like that of 'a clean shirt.' If he is troubled with nausea he keeps the fact to himself, and is confident of accomplishing the feat. Some who saw him devour thirteen dozen raw oysters and three dozen fried ditto, at one meal on a wager, a few months since, are putting up their money on him; and others, who put up money that he would not accomplish the present feat, having watched him closely every morning, are now becoming shaky about their stakes. It is said that a man who could eat half a bushel of cut straw, in which three dozen raw eggs were mixed, failed in a similar feat to this. The time will be up on the 25th inst., and as it approaches the interest increases."

A PERSON not employed to write puffs, has managed to get this into the Chicago Tribune: "Miss Field may be entitled to all the praise due a well-informed, literary, proper woman, but no more. Her enunciation might be greatly improved, for, while she speaks sufficiently loud to be heard in every part of the hall, a portion of nearly every sentence is unintelligible, caused, apparently, by a studied, over-nice pronunciation. I heard some one whisper the lady was greatly overrated, as well as over-dressed. As to her 'thorough knowledge of the subject,' no doubt, as far as study and application could take her, the lecturer has advanced in her acquaintance with Dickens; but she falls far short of presenting the great writer in the best manner—of showing his life-pictures in the best light. It may, or it may not, be considered a good knowledge of the subject to dwell particularly on such characters as 'Nancy' and 'Bill Sykes,' and entirely ignore 'Wilkins Micawber' and 'Joe Gargery;' it may be in accordance with the lady's idea of Dickens to devote five minutes to dogs, and scarcely a word to children—Dickens' idols, and without which, I believe, he never wrote a story. The effect, however, of thirty minutes' eulogistic romance, was considerably counteracted by three minutes' display of reality. For instance, where Dickens' description of a desolate place was given as 'a place without children and without dogs,' and shortly after, when a little 'Toddles' or 'Paddles' in the audience suddenly discovered that he wanted his mamma, and made an exclamation to that effect, the fair lecturer stopped, and in a decidedly baritone voice, requested to have 'that *person* removed.' It is quite possible for a very estimable lady to be mistaken in her subject, if not her calling. Miss Kate Field is much better on the Adirondacks than on Dickens."

## STRAY GOSSIP.

Ole Bull's book is to be entitled The Soul of the Violin.

Liszt has just written a new composition entitled Mosonyi's Grabgang, and consisting of a "lamento" and "triumpho."

Hawthorne's French and Italian Note-Books will be added to his other posthumous works during the present year.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott will write a book of observations taken in her visit to Europe, for which her sister will furnish illustrations.

Brentano has published an amusing brochure entitled How the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy, and How the English Boy Looked on and Laughed.

A sort of a medley or opera, as it has been called, has been written in Indianapolis by Jesse A. Baker, entitled An Evening with Foster, the music being wholly that of the late Stephen C. Foster.

It is said that Martin Farquhar Tupper is coming to this country to read. A London humorous journal thinks that, now that Mr Tupper is reading his own works over, he will know what others have suffered.

The entire annual sale of "Spiritual and Progressive Books," including pamphlets, averages about one hundred thousand volumes. The sale of bound volumes is about fifty thousand, and of pamphlets fifty thousand.

Harrison Millard, the American composer, according to Brainard's Musical World, is diligently engaged on a work which, if completed, will mark an era in the annals of American music, as it will be the first four-act Italian opera ever composed by an American.

The works of Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis have an annual sale of twenty thousand volumes. Each new book of Mr. Davis enjoys a sale of five thousand copies within the year of its publication, and after that the regular sale of each of his books is five hundred annually.

Mr. Gilmore's history of the Grand Jubilee will, we understand, appear during the present month. After the publication of the work, it is said to be the intention of the author to devote all his energies toward the consummation of his great project—the International Jubilee.

The New York World says: "Everybody who takes the slightest interest in the art of the country will rejoice to know that Miss Kellogg's essay in sacred drama (oratorio) was, like her previous efforts in secular music, marked by a conscientious sense of the highest requirements of the school, and an invincible determination to meet them."

Ditson & Co. have published in a neat little volume a History of Music, by Frederic Louis Ritter. The work is divided into five chapters or lectures, each embracing distinct epochs in the history of music, the whole forming a comprehensive critical survey of great interest and value to the musical student. The same house has also issued the excellent Life of Beethoven, by Schindler, edited by Moscheles.

Mr. Swinburne's new volume of poems, which was promised as long ago as last spring, is now definitely announced for publication early in the new year. The Spectator says: "Mr. Swinburne has striven hard, no doubt, to erect an English literature of impurity, based on the best models of France; but when the thing was done in plain English, its vileness, its want of manliness, its imp-like orgies, filled men of the world with unutterable loathing, which was only intensified by the plaudits of the little clique who placed the young poet in the same rank with Shelley."

☞ A philosophical individual, who suddenly sat down on a slippery sidewalk in Milwaukee, disarmed the usual ridicule incident to accidents of that character by coolly taking a cigar out of his pocket and lighting it before getting up.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### The 22d—General Amnesty—Negro Testimony—Immigration—House of Reform—Adjutant General—State Stock in Turnpikes, &c.

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 22, 1871.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

As I wrote you yesterday, a joint resolution was passed by the two Houses of the General Assembly ordering the firing of a national salute at the hour of noon in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. For some reason, perhaps because the powder was contract powder and wouldn't go off on short notice, the booming of the artillery has just commenced at this 2 p. m. Well, so the salute is fired I suppose a couple of hours either way can't make any material difference.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Col. Silas Adams, the Radical Representative from Casey, to-day introduced in the House a preamble and resolutions instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, in Congress to vote for a general amnesty act relieving persons engaged in the late "rebellion" from all disabilities. The rule requiring resolutions to lie over was at once suspended by the House, and the preamble and resolutions passed. Soon after they were reported to the Senate, and concurred in by that body with a verbal amendment, to which the House subsequently agreed.

TESTIMONY.

Mr. Chrisman obtained leave to-day to bring in a bill authorizing the introduction of witnesses in our State courts without reference to color or race by consent of parties. Now, that is all bosh. If the distinguished Representative from Wayne is of opinion that negro testimony should be recognized, let him unequivocally place himself on the record for it.

THE TESTIMONY BILL.

Will the Legislature after all prove that it is equal to the situation, and enact a law admitting the testimony of negroes in our State courts? Every circuit judge in the Commonwealth is in favor of the change, and it is well nigh impossible to understand how any reasonable and reasoning man can be opposed to it. I have not the slightest doubt that the testimony bill would pass in the present Legislature were the members not afraid lest their voting for it would prove prejudicial to their standing with the dear people, and so perhaps prevent a re-election. I wish I could convince members of what to me is an ascertained fact, that the "dear people" have had quite enough experience under the existing state of things to understand that the recognition of negro testimony in our State courts is not a favor to the negro, but a thing required for justice to the white man. Kentuckians are tired of being brought before the Federal courts in petty cases where negroes are concerned, that might a great deal better be tried at home, where judges and juries know just how much weight ought to be attached to what negroes testify. I am satisfied that no member would lessen his prospects of being re-elected by insisting upon this needful change in our laws regarding testimony.

IMMIGRATION.

It is much to be feared that the present General Assembly will adjourn without making any provision for the encouragement of immigration. With, perhaps, the exception of the "Heathen Chinee," every immigrant promising an addition to the supply of labor would be welcomed in our agricultural districts, and I don't know but even he, notwithstanding "his ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," would not, under the circumstances, be unwillingly received on probation. The supply of labor is utterly inadequate to the demand; and if legislation can furnish a remedy, legislation ought by all means to do it.

STATE HOUSE OF REFORM.

A great part of the House's morning session was taken up by the consideration of a bill proposing an appropriation of $45,000 to the State House of Reform. Much discussion took place, and the bill was finally passed with an appropriation of $25,000 instead of $45,000.

SUGGESTIVE AND SIGNIFICANT.

Maj. Thomas E. Moss, the good-looking representative from McCracken, asked the indulgence of the House this morning to have certain measures passed, and as a reason therefor announced that he was on the eve of leaving Frankfort on a mission profoundly interesting at least to himself and which might sever for all time his connection with the House. The Major's speech, considering the bright anticipations before him, was, I thought, rather lugubrious, and I don't at all see why the more important and interesting ties into which he proposes to enter should sunder those connecting him with the Legislature. The important ceremonial and parties and fetes consequent thereupon, and almost any bridal trip short of a European tour, may be accomplished before the Legislature will be ready to adjourn.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Your correspondent has certainly no sort of interest directly or indirectly in the measure, but he would urge upon the Legislature the enactment of a law continuing the office of Adjutant General on something like the basis of the past year. The office expired on the 17th instant, and, unless the bill reported by the Military Committee of the Senate, or something else, is enacted, will of course cease, notwithstanding the constitutional provision on the subject. In the times in which we live it is the sheerest folly to talk of a salary of $300 to the Adjutant General, for if we are to have such an officer at all his various services must necessarily involve labors for which the sum specified would be very inadequate compensation.

STATE STOCK IN TURNPIKES.

It now seems somewhat problematical whether any law providing a straight-forward remedy for the financial embarrassments of the State will be enacted during the present session of the General Assembly. It will, therefore, be perhaps a source of satisfaction to the people to learn that a bill has passed the House providing for the sale of all stock owned by the State in turnpike roads. The sale of this stock, if skillfully and judiciously managed, will go far towards [illegible] a balance between the debit and credit [illegible] of the Commonwealth.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Sherman's Outrage Upon Kentucky to be Put Through as a Party Measure—All to Spite Kentucky—The McGarrahan Case, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1871.

The Cincinnati Southern railroad project has its friends here in force to lobby it through Congress. They are mainly from Cincinnati, but Central Kentucky is also represented, and, to their shame be it said, are, or were, Democrats. Their course and that of their coadjutors who sent them hither, appears even more reprehensible, now that the policy of the unscrupulous leaders in the work has been disclosed. What will the Kentucky advocates of the road think of the part they are playing when they know that its agents are endeavoring to push it through Congress as a Radical party measure, and that the political position of Kentucky, together with the operations of the Kuklux, is used to the prejudice of the State, and the rights of the people to local self-government. Yet this is the naked truth; otherwise, the bill before the committee would be consigned to ignominious oblivion. But these things, together with the hatred of the Radicals of the sturdy independence of our people, and a desire to annoy or punish them, may effect a result that otherwise had no chance whatever of success. It would seem improbable that a measure of this character, clearly not within the jurisdiction of Congress, should be presented and considered at this late day in the session, to the exclusion of legislative matter having precedence. Yet it is believed it will be acted on, and that it is likely to pass that body. If so, it will well illustrate the recklessness of Congress, and the folly of a part of our own people to ask from Congress what their own State Legislature refuses to grant. The Senate committee will, it is understood, report favorably on the bill, and that body will vote on it without delay. In the House every Democrat but one will oppose it, but the agents of the project proclaim that their opposition will be futile; that it is a party measure, and as such will receive the vote of every Radical. Of course Grant will not interfere a veto as he is too little acquainted with the Constitution to have any scruples on that score. The chances are, then, that your rival city Cincinnati will get what she is after here, but the value of it will be known only when the question shall have been tested in the courts.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The chief feature in this remarkable case, which was debated in the House to-day, was the speech of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. He said he had not been conversant with it until recently, but supposed it was fraudulent and corrupt, from what he had seen in public prints, but he had subsequently investigated it thoroughly and discovered that McGarrahan was an innocent and injured man, and that the fraud and corruption was all on the other side. As he warmed up with his subject the members closed around him, until there was scarcely any one in his seat. He spoke but a half hour, but his statement was so clear and concise that any one could understand the case and perceive to a great extent the outrages perpetrated on this man by a rich corporation, with the connivance of Government officials. His speech had an electric force and effect, and several members hitherto opposed to McGarrahan said to Beck that his speech convinced them that their previous impressions were erroneous, and that they would sustain the bill for the relief of the petitioner. Yet, notwithstanding that the strong men of the committee—viz: Bingham, Butler, Eldridge and Judge Cook, of Illinois—are in McGarrahan's favor, it is thought he will be defeated, and that his adversaries, the New Idria Mining Company, will get the property. It is noted, as a curious fact, that two members of the committee, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, and Loughridge, of Iowa, who voted for McGarrahan's bill before, are now its bitterest opponents.

AN IMPORTANT CASE,

and one of interest to the judges of courts, was argued the other day in the Supreme Court. It was a case in appeal from the Boston courts, Buffington vs. Day, a judge of a State court who refused to pay income tax on his salary; Judge Clifford at the term of the Massachusetts court decided the case in favor of Day, and, as stated, it was before the Supreme Court in appeal. No decision has yet been rendered.

☞ A Kansas City editor, who employs a Chinese laundryman, is in a panic. Hear him: "They sent home with our washing yesterday a thing that branches off in two ways a little below the top, like a railway junction, and has puckered frills edged with 'tetting' on each end of the divide. We don't know what it is, and we're a poor, friendless man, with only our virtue, and none but villains would seek to injure that."

## REV. R. A. HOLLAND.

### His Letter of Withdrawal From the M. E. Church.

### HIS WELCOME AS A CANDIDATE FOR HOLY ORDERS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6, 1871.

*Rev. S. S. Roszell, D. D.:*

DEAR SIR: I write to notify you as Presiding Elder of the district in which I lately held an appointment from the Baltimore Conference, that I have severed my connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by becoming a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. I need not speak of the motives which impelled me to this course further than to declare that every step of it has been taken at the command and cheered by the benedictions of conscience.

I leave the Methodist Church with a sorrow that shrinks from the mockery of expression. It is the Church of my fathers. In it I was born and nourished, and received the enduring mould of my character. From its pulpits I first heard the Word of Life, and learned how to prove by faith the preciousness of Christ. While yet a youth it gave me a place among its preachers, and since then, during a ministry of nearly ten years, it has honored me with promotion beyond my deserving. All my intertwining flowers of friendship have grown up within its borders and beneath its genial culture. All the diversified threads of my reminiscence combine to weave its image into the very text of my life. To leave it is to tear the heart itself in twain; but better this than a union which cannot be prolonged without dissimulation.

I wish through you to bid the brethren an affectionate farewell. They are none the less my brethren because I have ceased to bear the name of Methodist. However varying in our opinions of ecclesiastical rites and principles, we still worship the same Father, love the same Saviour, partake of the same Spirit, and seek to enter, though by different gates, the same Celestial City, the Throne in the midst of which is the meeting-place of all the pure in heart. Let us then cherish the charitable hope that when these thick fogs of time, looking through which we so often misjudge each other, shall have vanished at the radiant appearing of Him who sheds from His face the sunshine of Heaven, the likeness of that face may be seen in the features of all our souls, forever transfigured by the light of its glory.

R. A. HOLLAND.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Banner of the Church.]

It is with unfeigned pleasure we learn that the Rev. R. A. Holland is now a Candidate for Holy Orders.

Many of our readers will remember the pleasure they derived while listening to Mr. Holland's lecture on "The Sea of Galilee," delivered in the Methodist church, Mitchell street, in this city, about two months ago.

Mr. Holland is acknowledged to have been one of the most eloquent pulpit orators and lecturers in the Methodist Church, and we hasten to welcome him into the pale of the Church. We hope soon to see him don the surplice and hear his sweetly melodious voice praising God in our beautiful Litany.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, Feb. 15.]

The intelligence of this eloquent divine's conversion to the Episcopal Church will startle his friends in this section not a little. Mr. Holland, it will be recollected, joined the Methodist Church in early youth, and, at an age when most young men are just ready to enter college, he had achieved for himself an enviable reputation as the "Boy Preacher of Kentucky." He was frequently in Georgia, during and since the war, and is perhaps more widely known than any preacher of his age in this country. Mr. Holland's action in leaving the Methodists and becoming a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church is all the more singular when we reflect that hereditary recollections and surrounding influences all combined to make him a zealous member of the former denomination. It could not have been otherwise than a deep-seated conviction that induced Mr. Holland to shake off the impressions, influences and effects of his early teaching. That he will be equally useful in the Episcopal Church, we do not doubt. His shining talents will render him conspicuous in any pulpit, and his success as an orator is already established. Mr. Holland's letter in the Baltimore Methodist, giving his reasons for the change in his views, will doubtless find many readers.

## JESUS OF NAZARETH.

### Dr. Isaac M. Wise Says He was not Slain at the Instigation of the Jews.

[Herald Report of Dr. Wise's Lecture in New York.]

The historian has nothing to do with mysteries and miracles, angels or ghosts; he meets nature's freaks with arguments drawn from reason, and when reason fails history ceases. Jesus of Nazareth is supposed to be the author of Christianity; but my investigations have convinced me of the contrary. Jesus was an enthusiast, a Pharisee, and a Jewish patriot. He was a lover and an admirer of Jewish institutions, and for his adherence to Judaism he was crucified by Roman authority. The existence of such a personage as Jesus has been questioned; but this is absurd. That Jesus lived and was a power in the Jewish nation there can be no doubt; and that he was an enthusiast of no common order is equally certain. He was surrounded by associates of equally mercurial companions. The question was asked: "How can the people be roused?" Peter understood it, and immediately hastened to the mountainous districts in the north of Judea, and commenced to preach that Jesus was the Messiah. Jesus protested loudly against this appeal to popular prejudices; but the spark had been thrown among combustibles, and against his will he was loaded with honors, and was led in triumph and greeted with cries of "Hosannah." The learned did not believe in this Messianic mania; demonstration was a failure and death awaited the Son of Man. After a few days he was captured and sacrificed, as thousands of Jews were under similar circumstances.

Such was Jesus. He was a Jewish patriot, and therefore was crucified. He said he had been sent to the rescue of the lost sheep of Israel, and the statement cost him his life. He was opposed to certain Levitical practices, as were many of the Pharisees with whom he associated, but he adhered strictly to the doctrines and practices of the Mosaic law. Jesus came to fulfill and not to abolish the law, and never advised the violation of any law, and had not the remotest idea of introducing a new religion.

In the laws which Jesus laid down he sided totally with the Pharisees, and chiefly in this—that he laid down the duty of charity as the foundation of all law. He said that the basis and object of the law was love. This doctrine touched the hearts and souls of thousands, and was accepted as a precept of the highest authority. He told them to obey the Sanhedrim. In this he was a Pharisee and Rabbi. But he was also an ardent patriot. When he would encourage the people to think of their subjection he showed them a coin with Cæsar's figure engraved on the face, and said, "Give unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and to God that which is God's."

It is painful to think that this Jewish patriot should be held forth to the world as the figurehead of Christianity, and that the cry of "Christian hearts" and "Christian feelings" should be raised when men espouse a good cause. It is the "no-popery" cry in the inverse order, the howl that binds liberty of conscience and instigates men to rash deeds. Writers in the second century, who crouched at the feet of Roman power, disseminated the falsehood that Christ was slain at the instigation of the Jews, but this statement is not sustained by the revelation of history, and must be discredited by every candid mind. Jesus taught and practiced the religion and laws of the Jews. He felt their woes and longed to be their Redeemer.

## EDWIN FORREST.

### Has He Been a Delineator of Earnest, Impassioned Nature or Simply an Unmitigated Old Bellower?

[Nym Crinkle in The World.]

Few actors have lived who had more admirers, few are known to us even by tradition with larger and more distinct talents, and there is none in history or in life who has taken so many pains to rob the world of the good opinion it entertained of him as has Mr. Edwin Forrest.

I am well aware that the rage for staying away from his performances came in with the "genteel folk" just after the Macready difficulty, and that Mr. Forrest threw down the gauntlet to the press after offending the fashionable world, and that the circumstances attending the famous divorce suit were distorted to his injury. But, nevertheless, he was, after all these disadvantages, not only the greatest actor America had produced, but retained in his acting all the elements of popularity. Say what you will of his coarseness, his muscularity, his roaring and ranting, his imperious manner with associates, his disregard of the amenities of public life, his almost open defiance of public opinion, and his contempt for criticism, the fact remains that his histrionic merits were recognized by the public, and that in natural genius—declamatory force and vigor and even a certain kind of virile delicacy—in physical endowment and natural instinct he stood head and shoulders, in his prime, above any man who walked the boards. I cannot forget that I have seen audiences moved by his Duncan, and Cade, and Richelieu, and Lear, and Spartacus, as I have never seen them moved since. There was a dilettanti onslaught made upon him at one time by that kind of criticism which works in the interest of a rival house, and then grew that lying report that he could not be tender and never was delicate, and the supposition is that the two or three hundred thousand people who have wept over his simple touches of pathos in "Metamora" and thrilled at the parting with his wife in "Damon and Pythias," and felt themselves swept away on the whirlwinds that sometimes blew through his assemblages—that these half a million admirers of Mr. Forrest, I say, instantly concluded that he was an unmitigated old bellower, and that their own emotions were mistakes. That may be the case with the half million of you; but I, for one, having witnessed Mr. Forrest's magnetism and felt his power, and watched him gather laurels and wealth from a long and honorable professional career, choose, for the mere consistency of it, to say nothing of the gratification, to remember him as the American people knew him, a man in whom were curiously blended most of the essentials of dramatic success, whose power of depicting terror, anguish, remorse, hate, anger, and even pity were such as to exact from every observer the instant tribute of sympathetic acknowledgment; an actor who swayed the heart in spite of itself, who may not have convinced the judgment, but who always evinced deep thought and elaborate culture, was nearly always manly and natural; who filled his roles with the fire of an earnest, impassioned nature, and graced them with a presence and a person in which were blent a manly beauty and a heroic style that have not since been reared for the same parts on our soil, and have certainly never been [illegible].

It is extremely doubtful that the American stage will ever produce another actor whose genius will be so broadly felt by the people, or who will even attempt to excel in what is universal, human and sympathetic. The culture of the stage (if a profession without any standard of excellence and without any school can be said to possess culture) is averse to it. The aim of those few later geniuses who have achieved distinction by study, and not by natural benediction, is to lower an emotional art to an intellectual exhibition. The romantic school of acting may be said to be passed away.

That the man who stood with us so high in its annals should, in defiance of physical infirmity and public indifference, insist on destroying his own fame by clinging to the boards, is one of the most unaccountable of Mr. Forrest's many inexplicable determinations. Had he died fifteen years ago, his name would be celebrated to-day, and the memory of his achievements must have grown greener every year. Had he retired from the stage in his prime, with all his honors thick upon him, his reputation by this time had been magnified by those who best remembered him, and accepted without a murmur by those who never saw him.

It appears to be Mr. Forrest's purpose to leave as bad an impression as possible upon the world. Without any compelling necessity he clings to the footlights, wanders about the country playing in a careless manner to country audiences in village theaters, with no further ambition to gratify, and no need to stimulate him to decent endeavor. When he came this season to New York he neglected, and apparently with purpose, the usual precautions of metropolitan management. He seemed to avoid all the modern appliances of success, and it was difficult to tell whether this sprang from a contempt for the appliances or an indifference as to the result. Naturally, the circumstances were unfavorable to artistic excellence. I am bound to say that his Lear was good and grand. It must have shown some of the affluent power even before a chilly and scant audience, and even without the old incentive to act well. But no one that has seen it pretends that it was equal to Forrest's best efforts.

I did not see it myself this season. I could not find it in my heart to go to that cold Fourteenth street theater and encounter a new generation of critics come to look upon the lion of the past and be disappointed. I may belong to that new generation myself, but my veneration extends to reputations won, and I have a strong aversion to that iconoclasm which, after setting itself up successfully, goes deliberately to work to knock itself down. Nor can I advise young men who have heard and read of the greatness of Forrest to go and sneer at his weakness. Better is it to take any book that is full of him and try to picture the earnest, independent and handsome pet of the past than to go now and be disappointed at the player whose stage habit has outlived his necessity for it, and whose only excuse for acting is that the world's good opinion of him was a mistake, and that proper carelessness will rectify it at this late day.

## THE SHERMAN BILL.

### The Ohio Senate Moving Against Coercion.

Mr. Jenner, of the Ohio Senate, has offered the following resolutions, which will soon come up for discussion in that body:

"Whereas, The State of Kentucky, a sister Republic, exercising the right of a sovereign State, refused to charter a certain corporation asking the right of way through the territory of said State; and,

"Whereas, Without desiring to pass an opinion as to the course of action of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky in refusing a charter to said corporation, we hereby express our belief that each State of the Federal Union has the full and free right to control its own State legislation, and determine who, if any person or corporation, may secure rights within the said State; and that there is no authority rightfully to coerce or threaten said State for the privilege so exercised; and,

"Whereas, The bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from this State, having for its purpose the forcing upon said State of Kentucky a corporation contrary to the express will of the people of such State, as represented in their General Assembly, each member of which is directly responsible to the people of his State; and that the said bill is an open menace and threat aiming to coerce said State and people, contrary to their desire and will, and in direct defiance of the reserved rights of the States, now, therefore,

"Resolved, That the introduction and support of said bill by the Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from this State, is in direct violation of every pledge made by the General Government to the States when our present compact was formed, and is but another step in the direction of centralization and assumed authority by the Congress of the United States, and that we hereby express our unqualified disapproval of this and every like effort to interfere with the reserved rights of the States and to centralize in the General Government.

"Resolved, That any persistent effort to pass said bill deserves the rebuke of the people of this State and of all good citizens of the United States who love the Union and hope for its prosperity."

Ordered printed.

## INDIANA NEWS.

There were 125,300 cigars manufactured, and 117,500 sold, during January, in Jefferson county.

The Kansas City papers mention the arrest in that city of John H. Lucas for forgery. Lucas was formerly from Huntington, Ind.

Terre Haute is soon to have the honor of having the champion humbug of the world in that city. Weston, the walkist, is the coming man.

The so-called will of the late Robert Barnes, deceased, is to be disputed, several of his natural heirs being in Evansville for that purpose.

The Terre Haute Mail says a tin cup is completely dissolved by a twenty-four hours' contact with the water from the salt well of that place.

An old German in Lafayette attempted to beat his grown daughter with a cowhide, and was only prevented by the timely interference of a "young man."

Mr. Isaac Ball, undertaker, of Terre Haute, is the champion "planter" of that city, having buried over 5,000 people in the course of his long and useful career.

"Jennie June," (Mrs. D. G. Croly), the well-known fashion writer, and now engaged on Demorest's Monthly, is a sister of Mr. Cunningham, of Richmond.

The Lafayette Courier says: "Quite a number of Lafayette coopers have gone to Louisville to work, owing to a difference of opinion between themselves and the bosses in regard to the wages paid here."

A freight car escaped from the brakeman having it in charge, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis line, at the Terre Haute depot on Friday, and started on the down grade at a terrific speed, but no one was injured.

A sad and sudden death occurred at Lagrange on Tuesday morning. Mrs. John Bilbrough, a bride of only thirty hours, died in convulsions. She was formerly Miss Trowbridge of that place, and was married to John E Bilbrough, of Chicago, in the Methodist church, on Sunday morning. The parties moved in the highest circles, and this sad ending of so much anticipated happiness has cast a gloom over the entire community.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Courts of Justice—A House bill to organize the second day's business of the November term of the Mercer circuit court. Passed.

House resolution providing for a salute on this 22d of February, 1871, in honor of George Washington. Adopted.

Mr. McAfee moved to take up the resolution from the House in regard to amnesty. The same was read for information and the rule suspended, and after the adoption of an amendment was concurred in.

REPORTS.

Mr. William Johnson—Courts of Justice—A House bill to abolish the July term of the Mercer Circuit Court. Passed.

Same—A House bill to provide for the payment of the grand and petit jurors of the November term of the Mercer Circuit Court. Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act in relation to Rockcastle county roads and passways. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Nicholas county. Passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the Butler County Court to issue bonds to aid in building a court-house. Passed.

Same—A bill concerning the advertisement of sheriffs' and commissioners' sales of lands in Bath county. Passed.

Same—A bill to print sheriffs' and commissioners' advertisements of land sales in Carroll county in papers printed in said county. Passed.

Mr. Whitaker was declared Speaker pro tem. of the Senate.

Mr. Dorman—Courts of Justice—A bill to charter Sanders, in Gallatin county. Passed.

Mr. Spalding—Finance—A bill to provide for the payment of military claims audited by the Quartermaster General. Print and special order for Friday.

Same—A bill to require railroad companies of this State to pay an ad valorem tax for county purposes. Print and special order for Friday next.

Mr. Standeford—Internal Improvement—Reported bills for the benefit of sundry turnpike roads, which were passed.

Mr. Talbott—Railroad—A Senate bill to charter the Kentucky Central Railroad Company. Amended in the House. Concurred in.

Same—A bill to declare when the railroad tax shall be paid over to the commissioner of the sinking fund in Boyle county. Passed.

Same—A bill to attach the counties of Elliott and Lee to the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter Milledgeville, in Lincoln county. Passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the Fayette county court to pay certain expenditures in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts. Passed.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Same—A House bill in relation to the title of certain real estate, formerly owned by the Lizardi brothers. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to amend the charter of the Paducah and Gulf railroad.

Mr. Tyler proposed to exempt the rolling stock from mortgage.

Mr. Turner proposed to so amend as to make the rolling stock liable for actual debts, and beyond that, subject to be mortgaged. Adopted, and, thus amended, passed.

Mr. Boyd—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to declare a portion of Round Stone creek a navigable stream. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Boston, in Whitley county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to change the boundary line between Laurel and Rockcastle counties. Passed.

Mr. Boyd—Railroads—A Senate bill requiring railroad ticket offices to be kept open one hour before train time. Amended in the House. Concurred in.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

LEAVE.

Leave was given to bring in the following bill, viz:

Mr. Chrisman—To allow all persons, without distinction of color, to testify in the courts of this Commonwealth, with the consent of the parties in interest. Revised Statutes.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Mr. Barret presented the annual report of the Blind Asylum at Louisville. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions, and usual number ordered to be printed for use of General Assembly, and 1,000 copies for use of the asylum.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, We believe that the removal of civil and political disabilities at this time, from all those now resting under them, by reason of any laws or Constitutions whatever, can bring no detriment to the nation, nor injury to the people; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we respectfully request the Congress of the United States to pass a law of general amnesty, removing from all those engaged in the late civil war in opposition to the General Government all civil and political disabilities under which they may rest by reason of any oaths, laws or Constitutions whatever.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the Speakers of both Houses of Congress, to be read before that body.

After a short time a message was received from the Senate announcing that they had concurred in said resolutions, with an amendment striking out the word "nation" in the preamble and inserting "Federal Government," which amendment was concurred in by the House.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Price—Charitable Institutions—For the benefit of J. S. Randall, of Whitley county. Passed.

Same—To incorporate Odd-Fellows' Hall Company in the town of Nicholasville, in Jessamine county. Passed.

Same—To whom was recommitted a bill from the Senate for the benefit of the State House of Reform, reported the same back without amendment, with the expression of opinion of the committee that the same ought to pass. [The bill appropriates $45,000 for the purpose of enclosing the grounds, completing the present building, and erecting two additional or family houses, purchasing bedding, &c.]

Mr. McElroy moved to amend the bill by striking out $45,000 and inserting $25,000, and by striking out "two additional or family houses" and inserting "one additional or family house."

Mr. McKenzie demanded a division of the question.

The question was taken on striking out, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 38; nays, 32.

Mr. Bowles moved to fill the blank with $40,000. Withdrawn.

Mr. Cooper moved to fill the blank with $44,000. Withdrawn.

Mr. Athison moved to reconsider the vote striking out. Adopted—yeas, 35; nays, 34.

Mr. McElroy's amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed—yeas, 64; nays, 6.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a report from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in relation to work done and material furnished by them in rebuilding the houses destroyed by fire in the State Prison in October last. Print, and referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

LEAVE.

Mr. T. H. Hays—To amend section 1, chapter 99, of the Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. McKenzie was added to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Griffith—Corporate Institutions—House bill, amended in Senate, to incorporate the Paducah Hook and Ladder Company. Amendment concurred in.

Same—To amend the charter of the city of Paducah. Passed.

Same—To incorporate a steam ferry company at the mouth of the Ohio river, in Ballard county. Passed.

Mr. Cogar—Internal Improvement—To incorporate the Paducah and Woodville Gravel Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Griffith—Corporate Institutions—To amend the charter of the Chesshna Eshunum Burial Society. Passed.

Mr. Silvertooth—Circuit Courts—To fix the time of holding the Common Pleas Courts in McCracken and Ballard counties. Passed.

FIRE-PROOF OFFICES.

The House then took up the bill appropriating $55,000 for fire-proof offices in the city of Frankfort.

The bill reads as follows:

§1. That the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in current funds, for the purpose of finishing the apartments and fire-proof rooms for the offices of the State, required by law to be kept at the seat of Government, now in course of construction in the city of Frankfort.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners, out of the money above appropriated, pay the debt of ten thousand dollars contracted by them by borrowing from the banks and expended on the building, and such outstanding debts incurred by them in the prosecution of said work as they may deem just and proper, and the balance to be applied by them to the finishing of the apartments and fireproof offices aforesaid, and to no other purpose.

Mr. Adams moved to amend as follows:

Provided, That the commissioners to expend and control the money hereby appropriated for finishing the fire-proof offices shall consist of the Governor of this State, and two other members, to be recommended by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, who shall have power to employ an architect or superintendent of the work, to make all necessary contracts for the same, to determine the style and character of the work to be done upon said building; but in no case are they authorized to expend, or contract to expend, more money than is hereby appropriated.

Mr. Adams' amendment was adopted, and the bill rejected—yeas, 38; nays, 31—not having received a constitutional majority.

Mr. Davidson moved to reconsider the vote rejecting said bill. Motion entered.

And then the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION—FEBRUARY 21.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the sale of the State's interest in turnpike roads.

Mr. Furber's substitute for Mr. Wight's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hindman offered a substitute for Mr. Wight's amendment, providing that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall not sell the stock in any turnpike road for a sum the interest upon which would be less than the last annual dividend derived from the same road; and that in case they fail to sell the State stock in any turnpike road for the sum above specified, they shall report to the Legislature of the State the highest and best bid had for the same.

Mr. Combs moved the previous question. Motion rejected.

Mr. Hindman's substitute was then rejected—yeas 24, nays 46.

Mr. Price moved to amend Mr. Wight's amendment by striking out $200,000 and inserting $300,000.

A division of the question being demanded, the question was taken on striking out $200,000, and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Wight's amendment was then adopted—yeas 51, nays 18.

Mr. Barron offered an amendment providing that the provisions of this act shall not annul or in any way impair an act entitled "An act to amend an act incorporating the Columbia and Burksville Turnpike Road Company," approved February 16, 1866. Adopted.

Mr. Chrisman offered an amendment, providing that all the moneys arising from the proceeds of said sales, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied in the payment of such of the State debt as may now be due, and the balance, if any, deposited with the treasurer of the State, to the credit of the sinking fund. Rejected—yeas 23, nays 47.

Mr. Price offered the following amendment, which was declared out of order, viz:

Amend the bill by adding to the first section: "And the funds arising therefrom shall at once, by this act, be set apart exclusively for the payment, so far it is necessary and adequate, of appropriations to the Lunatic, Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asylums and House of Refuge of this Commonwealth."

Mr. Bowles moved the previous question. Motion adopted, and the bill passed—yeas, 49; nays, 28.

A motion to reconsider the vote passing said bill was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill authorizing and empowering county courts to purchase from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund stock in turnpike roads belonging to the State of Kentucky. [The bill provides that stock in turnpike roads or turnpike companies belonging to the State, or which the State is entitled, may be purchased by the county courts of counties in which the road is situated.

In case such roads are wholly situated in a single county, county court of such county is authorized to purchase any or all of such stock.

In case such stock is in more than one county, and State stock in that road is not limited to one county, the county courts of the several counties in which the road is situated are authorized to purchase any and all of such stock.

When a single county desires to purchase stock as contemplated in section two, a majority of justices in commission in said county concurring, may authorize county judge or some other person to make purchase of such stock in behalf of said county; but no such contract to be binding until the same is approved by county court.

When county courts of several counties desire to make purchase of stock as contemplated in section three of this act, county courts of each county respectively, a majority of justices concurring, may appoint county judge or agent of such county respectively to make the purchase, to be approved by the county courts respectively.

In case purchase price may not be fully paid when the purchase is concluded and approved, it shall be the duty of county courts approving such purchase to order county judge to execute bond or bonds for deferred payments; and it is made duty of county courts to make a levy on all property and estate within the county subject to taxation for revenue purposes sufficient to pay said bonds at maturity and accruing interest, &c.

If all counties do not agree to make a joint purchase, then a part of such counties may purchase either wholly or in conjunction with some persons or individuals. All deferred payments are to be secured by a lien on stock sold.]

Mr. Richart moved to amend the bill by providing that nothing contained in the bill shall authorize the Commissioners to sell to the counties unless they pay more than individuals or corporations are willing to pay.

Mr. Combs moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Motion rejected.

Mr. Furber moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Sinking Fund. Motion rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 56.

Mr. Richart's amendment was then rejected, and the bill passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill was then laid on the table.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution, tendering the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to the Rev. Mr. Cabaniss, on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on China. Adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

## River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | BEN FRANKLIN | 10 A. M. |
| Cincinnati | GEN. LYTLE | 5 P. M. |
| Henderson | ROSE HITE | 5 P. M. |
| Madison | LEONORA No. 2 | 5 P. M. |
| Ark. River | GLASGOW | 5 P. M. |

ARRIVALS—Feb. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Buell, Cin. | United States, Cin. |
| Nat. Williams, Mad. | Blue Wing, Ky. river. |
| Tarascon, Hend. | LeClaire No. 2, Tenn. r. |
| Sandy, Troy. | Lawrence, Nash. |
| R. C. Gray, Ark. river. | |

DEPARTURES—Feb. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Buell, Cin. | United States, Cin. |
| Nat. Williams, Mad. | Blue Wing, Ky. river. |
| Tarascon, Hend. | Sandy, Troy. |
| Lawrence, Cin. | R. C. Gray, Cin. |
| Charles Bodmann, Cin. | Glencoe, N. O. |

Yesterday the weather was clear and delightfully pleasant. The river continues to swell slowly. At 6 p. m. the marks showed 7 feet 10 inches depth of water in the pass down the Indian chute, 6 feet 9 inches over the rocks and 9 feet 10 inches in the canal, and will probably be falling to-day. Business dull. Telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and [illegible].

The C. B. Church, Armadillo and Shannon are among the first boats due from New Orleans.

The Rose Hite is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving at 5 p. m.

The Nightingale added 700 bales of cotton at Memphis for the Ohio river.

The Pocahontas carried 1,155 bales of cotton out of White river to New Orleans last week.

The Lake Erie, with two coalboats and six barges, for Louisville, sunk one boat on Glass House Monday. It is thought it can be saved.

Messrs. Mills, Dean, Ledbetter & Cooper, of Vicksburg, have purchased the Lizzie for $16,500. She goes into the Yazoo trade.

The steamer Belle [illegible] is reported aground between Jacksonport and Batesville, with the river falling.

The steamers Virginia and John Kilgour left New Orleans Tuesday evening for this port, and will arrive the early part of next week.

The Shannon, en route from New Orleans to this port, filled out with cotton at Memphis, and departed on her way, rejoicing, Tuesday.

The Leonora will be found at the city wharf early this morning, and will back out for Madison at 5 p. m.

The towboat Robin arrived from Cloverport with a load of locust posts for the Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

The Falls Pilot was busily engaged yesterday in towing the empty tows of the Baker and Tigress over the falls.

The Mary Ann, Capt. Bob Bolls, will leave to-day with 10 coal boats for Horner, Wood & Co., New Orleans.

The Lawrence arrived from Nashville and discharged 260 tons of pig-iron and afterwards took on 100 tons of the same and then departed for Cincinnati.

The America, for Nashville, and the Abeona, for St. Louis, will be down early this morning and descend the falls at 12 m. for their respective destinations.

The Kate Kinney broke a cylinder between Memphis and Cairo, and was towed to Memphis by the City of Cairo. She had on board about 900 tons of freight.

The Dart, with seven barges of coal for Louisville, stuck her entire tow on the lower bar of Merriman Monday afternoon. Only one barge has been relieved. The others will continue aground until another rise.

Mr. Hoak, agent for N. J. Bigley, informs us that the towboat Alps would arrive this evening with seven coal boats which will be put through the canal and sent South together with seven boats at West Louisville by the Joseph H. Bigley.

The R. C. Gray, of the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company, arrived yesterday and passed up for Cincinnati with 1,000 bales of cotton. She will be down to leave Saturday for Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Captain Thomas W. Shields writes us from Vicksburg on the 19th that the Susie Silver was again on her way to Louisville, and would arrive here about the 25th and leave on her return trip with dispatch.

The towboats Falls Pilot and Robin will to-day take into the canal fourteen loaded coal-boats for Horner, Wood & Co., to be towed to New Orleans by the John A. Wood on her arrival from below.

The Falls Pilot was lying alongside of the three barges sunk below the bridge Tuesday evening, pumping them out. These barges belonged to the Grand Lake Company. They will most likely be raised and brought up over the falls this morning and forwarded to Pittsburg.

The Charles Bodmann, in attempting to ascend the falls Tuesday evening, broke her capstan in making the turn above the bridge, which caused her detention until yesterday morning, when she was assisted up by the towboat Falls Pilot, and departed for Cincinnati about 10 a. m.

We learn from Capt. John Wood that the towboats Ella and Simpson Horner, with tows of coal for Horner, Wood & Co., would arrive from Pittsburg to-day, and would be towed on the present rise to Southern markets. This will make three tows, amounting to 900,000 bushels, that will be sent down the river by Horner, Wood & Co. this week.

The steamer Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew Kates, arrived from New Orleans Tuesday evening with 400 or 500 tons of sugar and molasses and 1,100 bales of cotton for reshipment. She ascended the falls, coming up the Kentucky chute, drawing 3½ feet. She is now lying at the foot of Fourth street, city wharf, receiving for a return trip to the Crescent City, and will leave Friday. She has engagements for a large lot of stock and considerable pound freight. The Longworth has superior accommodation for both stock and people. Capt. E. E. Bowers will be found in the office.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "The Liberty will arrive here to-day. The barge Peter is being loaded at the wharf, to be towed by the New Orleans, along with two barges of hay, which she has engaged at Florence. There is a rumor among shipyard men that Captain W. P. Walker, of the Sam J. Hale, has sold, or will soon sell, his interest in that steamer to Captain Hambleton, of the Memphis Marine Ways, and that Captain W. will take charge of the latter, and Captain H. will command the former in the Dean line of Memphis packets. The Bethel building, on the public landing, was considerably damaged by fire yesterday morning. The Sam J. Hale came off the docks yesterday afternoon, but the Robert Burns, which will be in port this morning, will be the next Memphis packet after the Silver Moon, which leaves to-day. The St. Charles will be off the docks on Saturday probably. The accident she met with will not cost her much less than $10,000."

The steamboat bill now before Congress contains some interesting provisions for the protection of passengers; not the least are the following: Steamers carrying passengers or freight must be provided with an apparatus for conveying steam into the hold for the purpose of extinguishing fire, and the woodwork about the boilers and cook-house shall be protected by incombustible material. Boats carrying more than fifty passengers shall be provided with a double-acting steam-pump; loose cotton, hay, powder, nitro-glycerine, oils and similar combustible materials shall not be carried on board passenger steamers; metallic life-boats are to be carried by steamers. Plates of boiler-iron are to bear the manufacturers' mark, with the number of pounds they will bear to the inch, which shall not exceed one-sixth of the tensile strength; navigation shall be suspended in cases of extreme fog and darkness, and compensation shall be made to passengers for injuries they may sustain by reason of negligence. An annual inspection of steamboats is to be made, and certificates of competency to be issued. A fine of $300 is imposed for each violation of any of the provisions of the intended act. We are glad to see Congress taking the matter in hand, and, while we hope every means will be adopted for the protection of the lives of passengers who have to trust themselves on board steamers, we trust care will be taken that no undue or unnecessary restrictions will be imposed. If ocean steamers are to suspend their navigation during "extreme darkness" or "dense fogs," it will prove rather an embarrassing restriction, and one from which, of course, all foreign steamers would be exempt.

### Trial Trip of the Katie.

The steamer Katie, now receiving the finishing touches which are to make her the pride and beauty of the Western and Southern waters, is so far completed as to enable her to make her trial trip yesterday. She made the run of 13 miles in 53½ minutes, and this was done against a strong head wind, which, in the opinion of William Weaver, the pilot of the Longworth, who presided at the wheel during the trip, retarded her progress fully eight minutes, so that the Katie ought to be credited with the 13 miles in 50½ minutes. Her engines, though entirely new, worked admirably and to the entire satisfaction of all parties, making 17 revolutions per minute with 150 pounds of steam. It should be stated here, as a further evidence of the Katie's running capacity, that the best time ever made from a point below New Albany to the turning point was 9¾ minutes; the Katie made it in 9½ minutes, and this fact gives her owners just reason for believing that she is destined to win laurels should circumstances ever demand a test of her speed. The captain, officers and invited guests, who made the trial trip, express the most unqualified satisfaction with the Katie, and the excursion was one of real pleasure. The Katie will leave for New Orleans on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock positively from the Portland wharf.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

## Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

This has been a half holiday and the banks have not done much business. Some of them closed and others made the attempt, closing just as soon as their bills were paid. Thus financial circles did not display much activity. There is no change in the money market, money being rather easy at 9 to 12 per cent.

There were no New York dispatches from the gold and stock boards to-day, as business was suspended with them. There has been little done in gold or Governments with us, and all trades were based upon yesterday's prices, which we reproduce:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¾ | 111¾ |
| Silver halves and quarters | 106 | |
| Silver dimes | 104 | |

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. give the following quotations:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 113¾ | 114½ |
| " '62 | 110¾ | 111¾ |
| " '64 | 110¾ | 111¾ |
| " '65 | 110¾ | 111¾ |
| " new | 109¾ | 110¾ |
| " '67 | 109¾ | 110¾ |
| " '68 | 109¾ | 110¾ |
| 10-40s | 109¾ | 110¾ |
| Currency 6s | 112 | 113 |

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the days stated:

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Ad. | De. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 114¾ | [illegible] | 114¾ | ... | ... |
| " '62 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | ... | ... |
| " '64 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | ... | ¼ |
| " '65 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | ... | ... |
| " '65 (new) | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | ... | ¼ |
| " '67 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | ... | ... |
| Coupons '68 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | ... | ... |
| 10-40 coupons | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | ... | ¼ |
| Cy 6s | 113 | 112¾ | 113 | ¼ | ... |

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending February 18, 1871:

| | |
|---|---|
| Feb. 14—Bark Mary Stetson, Ponce— | |
| American silver | $20,000 |
| Feb. 15—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool— | |
| Foreign silver | 13,237 |
| American gold | 1,300 |
| Gold bars | 38,000 |
| Silver bars | 14,000 |
| Feb. 15—Steamer Nevada, Liverpool— | |
| Silver bars | 158,078 |
| Silver ore | 4,000 |
| Foreign silver | 75,930 |
| For London— | |
| Gold bars | 33,200 |
| Feb. 16—Steamer Columbia, Havana— | |
| American silver | 10,458 |
| Feb. 16—Brig Eliza Thomson, Ponce, P. R.— | |
| American silver | 15,000 |
| Feb. 16—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo— | |
| American gold | 31,601 |
| Feb. 18—Steamer Italy, Liverpool— | |
| Gold bars | 52,000 |
| Feb. 18—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool— | |
| Silver bars | 183,215 |
| British gold | 19,515 |
| American gold | 500,000 |
| Total for the week | $1,170,554 |
| Previously reported | 4,310,673 |
| Total since January 1, 1871 | $5,481,227 |
| Same time in 1870 | 4,350,860 |
| do 1869 | 5,139,171 |
| do 1868 | 9,637,851 |
| do 1867 | 4,035,313 |
| do 1866 | 3,765,901 |
| do 1865 | 3,917,985 |
| do 1864 | 7,639,134 |
| do 1863 | 6,093,175 |
| do 1862 | 5,226,877 |
| do 1861 | 282,580 |
| do 1860 | 1,627,586 |

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The trade in local securities has been a little more lively and we report sales of Commercial Bank stock, Bank of Kentucky stock, preferred, and Nashville railroad stock, and several important trades were made in Short Line railroad 8 per cent bonds, and, also, in the first mortgage Jeffersonville railroad bonds.

COTTON—The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday contains the following: The market for cotton on the spot is quiet, but prices are fairly steady. The demand is light but this is owing partly to the liberal purchases made last evening, and to it being the last day of the week. Holders offer a fair quantity of stock, but are less anxious to realize. For forward delivery the business is light, but prices are steady. There is a fair inquiry and not many sellers. The sales are on the basis of low middling, as follows:

Last evening—

- 400 bales for Feb. at 14⅝c.
- 200 bales for March at 14 7-16c.
- 1,300 bales for March at 14½c.
- 300 bales for April at 14½c.
- 100 bales for June at 14 15-16c.
- 200 bales for June at 14⅞c.
- 200 bales for June at 15c.
- 200 bales for July at 15⅛c.

To-day—

- 300 bales for Feb. at 14⅝c.
- 1,200 bales for March at 14½c.
- 600 bales for April at 14⅝c.
- 1,100 bales for May at 14¾c.
- 100 bales for June at 14⅞c.

Total, 7,100 bales.

1-16c was paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March.

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

| For the week ending | 1868-69—Re'ts. | 1868-69—Exp'ts. | 1869-70—Re'ts. | 1869-70—Exp'ts. | 1870-71—Re'ts. | 1870-71—Exp'ts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sept. 11 – Feb. 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

STATISTICAL POSITION.

| | 1871. Bales. | 1870. Bales. | 1869. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 750,000 | 316,180 | 277,380 |
| Afloat from India | 84,000 | 64,400 | 117,000 |
| Afloat from America | 295,000 | 217,000 | 125,000 |
| Stock in London | 78,290 | 91,088 | 115,310 |
| Afloat for London | 30,000 | 28,080 | 58,000 |
| Stock in Havre | 44,770 | 75,980 | 59,460 |
| Afloat for Havre | 1,516 | 31,367 | 35,084 |
| Stock in Bremen | 4,798 | 5,884 | 7,752 |
| Afloat for Bremen | 18,510 | 18,094 | 18,383 |
| Stock in U. S. ports | 715,879 | 532,282 | 400,208 |
| Stock in the interior towns | 185,839 | 103,098 | 91,896 |
| Total | 2,182,600 | 1,482,353 | 1,305,558 |
| Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870 | | 660,347 | |
| Excess compared with 1869 | | | 807,042 |
| Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills | 100,000 | 60,000 | 85,000 |
| Price of mid. Orleans in Liverpool | 7⅝@7¾d | 11 11-16d | 12d |
| Price of mid. Orleans in New York | 15⅝c | 24½c | 29¼c |
| Price of Gold | 111¾ | 119½ | 135 |

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.

By special telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

| | 1871—Gt. Brit. | 1871—Cont. | 1870—Gt. Brit. | 1870—Cont. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports Feb. 4 to Feb. 10, inclusive | 0,600 | 1,000 | 1,125 | 669 |
| Previously reported | 50,000 | 11,000 | 40,000 | 8,153 |
| | 59,600 | 12,000 | 41,251 | 8,822 |
| Excess to Great Britain | 17,749 | | | |
| Excess to Continent | 3,478 | | | |

Receipts at Bombay for the week 24,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Marke Lane Express of January 30th says:

The calamities of France having brought a break-down and the capitulation of Paris, while our receipts of wheat, both native and foreign, have been short, prices have further hardened to the extent of about 1s, with quite as much advance per sack and barrel on flour, 37s 6d, and more having been paid for Norfolk sacks, and 28s 6d, and more for American barrels, some holders refusing to sell under 30s. It is now to be hoped that peace will be assured, and that a seed-time may yet be given to French farmers, or Europe itself may have to pay the penalty of this prolonged and sanguinary strife. It is evident from the continuance of very high prices in Germany, that there are no large stocks anywhere to fall back upon, and in America almost every market has lately been a rising one; while the United Kingdom, in foreign corn and flour, has scarcely a month's consumption in store. Moreover, there is no prospect of any permanent reduction in meat with so little fodder, and we hear that corn is going largely into consumption as its substitute. If so, our short crop of cereals cannot long hold out, and we shall be in danger of a general rise from our own necessities, without making any calculations for France or elsewhere. Large imports must, therefore, be wanted from the Black Sea on the opening of its ports, as well as American stores, so soon as the canals shall be free. It is well this year that the crop of maize is favorably reported, as it may come in as a capital substitute for wheat for human food, and make up for some of the deficiency in spring corn for general purposes. The arrivals off the coast since the 20th of January were 41 cargoes, 26 of which were wheat, 7 maize, 4 barley, 4 rye and 3 beans.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday says: In wheat, since our last, we have had only a moderate degree of activity, with much variableness and depression, the unfavorable news from Liverpool, the reduced limits to shippers' orders, the absence of freight room, rapid speculations in gold, and the ice blockade at the Atlantic Docks, have greatly restricted the export inquiry and increased the disposition to sell, this more especially noticeable with speculative holders, who find their margins very small; to sell freely a further abatement has been made, but our principal holders decline to yield, and have been buyers at the concession; this has arrested the downward tendency; our stock of sound wheat is about 1,400,000 bushels; this is mainly in the hands of three persons, who can easily control it, so that much lower prices do not appear probable at an early day. It is very evident that our exports the residue of the year will fall much below the general expectations, as we hear from Canada that they will require to import 1,500,000 bushels of wheat from the North-west (Chicago and Milwaukee) to carry them through the next harvest, thus fully confirming our report of the crop there last autumn; but their deficiency proves to be larger than we then stated, and this is true of the whole country. Since the first of December we notice more than half of the imports into Great Britain have been from this country; hence, when spring comes, and the actual surplus of this country can be arrived at with a greater degree of certainty, then the truth in regard to our crop will be known, and then Liverpool merchants will find their estimates of probable supplies from this country are far above the facts, and the statements of the quantity "in sight" published here from time to time during the autumn have been altogether erroneous, as well as the Government statement of the crop. Our millers have purchased more freely, but chiefly of Choice Winter. Shippers have purchased only Spring Family New. Old has declined, and has sold slowly; the bulk of it is very inferior. The exports of the week are 208,635 bushels, against 221,271 bushels the corresponding week last year.

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1, 1870, TO DATE.

| Wheat. | Gt. Britain and Ireland bush. | Other For. Ports. bush. | Totals. bush. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, Feb. 17 | 7,101,347 | 751,723 | 7,853,075 |
| Baltimore, Feb. 15 | 39,164 | | 39,164 |
| Philadelphia, Feb. 11 | 158,351 | 2,787 | 161,138 |
| Totals | 7,298,862 | 754,505 | 8,053,377 |
| 1869 | 9,575,431 | 757,105 | 10,332,536 |
| 1868 | 3,710,737 | 119,155 | 3,829,892 |

| Corn. | Gt. Britain and Ireland. bush. | Other For. Ports. bush. | Total bush. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, Feb. 17 | 183,049 | 129,828 | 312,875 |
| Baltimore, Feb. 15 | 125,106 | 60,484 | 185,590 |
| Philadelphia, Feb. 11 | | 23,938 | 23,938 |
| Boston, Feb. 16 | 1,000 | 42,514 | 43,514 |
| New Orleans, Feb. 11 | 6,390 | 66,090 | 73,430 |
| Totals | 315,545 | 322,822 | 638,367 |
| 1869 | | 158,014 | 158,014 |
| 1868 | 1,880,073 | 236,482 | 2,116,500 |

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has prepared a communication to the Governor, members of the Legislature, and the public generally protesting in strong terms against the proposed legislation with regard to the inspection of barrels of pork and beef in New Orleans.

The card sets forth that, under existing laws, all parties are fully protected, and then criticises the proposed act pending in the Legislature as follows:

Now let us search for the protection promised by this public-spirited Inspector under the proposed law, the provisions of which require that each and every barrel of pork arriving in the city shall be repacked by certain Inspectors into barrels of 200 pounds each. Now, suppose pork arrives here, say in January, cold and weighing 210 pounds, and Mr. Inspector repacks it, 200 pounds in each barrel; that is, takes out ten pounds per barrel. That pork, so repacked, will never in this climate weigh out 200 pounds. And as the weather grows warm it will return to near its original weight and be the ten pounds short of which it was robbed, having been converted by this beneficent inspection law into short-weight pork of 190 pounds.

This illustration will apply to all pork arriving here, so that the law which Mr. Inspector says will "give vitality to commerce" and "protect all parties" virtually and actually abolishes and prohibits the sale in New Orleans of original packed overweight or full weight pork, and permits and enforces the sale of short weight only.

At present original packed pork can be dealt in with impunity in New Orleans, but after this protecting law goes into effect it becomes a contraband article, and the holder subject to a fine of ten dollars per barrel. A dealer or factor may attempt to hold original pork here to be dealt out to his customers or planters as they may require. This law will not permit it. Down comes the hand of the duly appointed inspector, and the original pork is transformed into "short weight." Fine ten dollars per barrel, fee "83⅓ cents per barrel, besides the price of salt, saltpeter, and other extra services." Let planters not complain of New Orleans "short weight" pork after the passage of this law.

But these are not all the "protective" features of this law, a barrel of beef or pork cannot be forwarded through New Orleans without paying the tax and suffering the injury demanded at this "toll-gate of commerce," which will be established by this law. Beef carefully prepared for foreign markets would be injured if not ruined by being repacked and handled here by inexperienced inspectors.

The branding of pork and beef by an inspector will not, as some parties claim, prevent dishonest persons from making inspected pork still lighter than when it came from the hands of the inspector. On the contrary, the inspector's brand will be the shield and protection of such persons, for they can rob a barrel as easily after it is branded as before.

Another objectionable feature of the proposed act is, that it compels receivers to store their beef and pork at the Inspector's warehouse, thus rendering useless and valueless the warehouses now rented and occupied by receivers and dealers, decreasing the value of real estate and lessening the ability of citizens to pay taxes.

In former years, when New Orleans commanded and controlled the trade of the West, and she could afford to sustain a compulsory inspection, the inspectors were required to be men of standing and experience in their business, and were required to furnish heavy bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and for the security of parties who intrusted property with them. Under the proposed law the holder of property is compelled to store it with the Inspectors and to trust to their judgement, capability and integrity in the inspection of their goods. The character, responsibility and fitness for the position of Inspectors under the proposed law, is a matter of opinion that each party interested must determine for himself, but we have failed to hear any mention made of bond or security being connected with the office.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

| Articles. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, green, bbls | 113 | 216 |
| Bacon, lbs | 24 | 29 |
| Bacon, casks | 56 | 78 |
| Butter, pkgs | 7 | 1 |
| Barley, sacks | 141 | 14 |
| Bagging, pcs | 303 | 27 |
| Cotton, bales | 2191 | 1255 |
| Cotton Yarns, bdls | | 7 |
| Coffee, bags | 260 | 343 |
| Cheese, bxs | 154 | 36 |
| Candles, bxs | 105 | 127 |
| Cement bbls | ... | 951 |
| Corn, sacks | 3686 | 337 |
| Cattle, head | 24 | |
| Dried fruit, sacks | 154 | 165 |
| Eggs, bbls & bxs | 23 | 1 |
| Flour, bbls | 241 | 372 |
| Feathers, sacks | 16 | 29 |
| Hides, lbs | 280 | 597 |
| Hogs, head | [illegible] | |
| Hay, bales | [illegible] | 190 |
| Horses, head | [illegible] | 6 |
| Iron, pig, tons | 200 | |
| Lard, tcs | | 389 |
| Lard, kegs | | 53 |
| Malt, sacks | 200 | |
| Mules, head | [illegible] | |
| Molasses, bbls | 155 | 326 |
| Mackerel, pkgs | 32 | 25 |
| Nails, kegs | 397 | 155 |
| Offal, sks | [illegible] | 34 |
| Oil, bbls | 240 | 304 |
| Oats, bags | 815 | 784 |
| Pork, bbls | | 343 |
| Pork, pieces | 213 | |
| Potatoes, bbls | 482 | 423 |
| Rye sacks | 193 | |
| Sugar, hhds | 398 | 178 |
| Sugar, bxs | 105 | 84 |
| Seeds, bgs | 48 | 132 |
| Tobacco, hhds | 383 | 131 |
| Tobacco, boxes | 187 | 250 |
| Whisky, bbls | 275 | 386 |
| Wheat, sks | 557 | 185 |
| Wool, bags | 1 | 1 |

## The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices rule steady at $1 85@1 90 per gallon in cash lots.

APPLES—Are in good demand and prices are firm. We quote prime to choice Northern varieties at $4 50 to 7 00 per bbl. Sales include 80 bbls at $4 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—A good demand for country butter is reported, and prime to choice qualities command 20 to 28c per lb. Western Reserve butter is steady at 28 to 32c per lb. We note sales of 200 lbs Western Reserve at 28c.

BEANS—Are in good request, and common white are held at $1 50@1 75 per bushel, and prime navy at $2@2 25 per bushel from store.

BROOM CORN—The market is quotably unchanged, and dealers are selling at $40@60 per ton.

BARK—A prime article of chestnut oak would command $10@12 per cord. Much of the bark offered is inferior, and prices for such are nominal.

BAGS—We have no change to note in the market for the various descriptions of grain bags, and the demand is light. Seamless cotton range from 30 to 55c for 2, 2½ and 3-bushel bags. Burlaps from 17 to 24c for 2, 4 and 5-bushel. Gunnies are quiet at 20 to 23c for original packages and resewed.

BAGGING—Is in light demand, and, aside from filling small orders, little is doing. We quote in jobbing lots at 25½ to 28c for hemp and flax. Manufacturers and agents quote at 21@22c.

BEESWAX—Is quiet and steady at 27@28c per lb on arrival.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dealers have lowered quotations, and we quote at $5 75@6 per bbl, and 3¼@4c per lb in sacks.

COTTON YARNS—Are unchanged, with a light demand. We quote No. 500 at 13@14½c, No. 600 at 11@12c, No. 700 at 9@10c, and pound yarns at 28@30c.

COTTON—The market exhibited but little vitality to-day, and owing to the absence of telegraph advices from New York and Liverpool but little interest was taken in the commodity. We note small sales on a basis of 13c for low middling. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 13½@ |
| Low middling | 13 @ |
| Good ordinary | 12½@ |
| Ordinary | 11 @ |

CANDLES—Star and tallow candles are in fair demand, and prices rule steady. We note a sale of 150 boxes 12-oz star at 12c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c, 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with the various qualities, and prices are unchanged. We quote New York factory at 15½@16½c, Ohio factory at 15@16c per lb, English dairy at 15@16c, Tom Thumb at 23@24c, pine-apple at 20@22c, nutmeg at 18@20c, and fancy English dairy at 16@16½c.

COFFEE—Advices from New York and Baltimore show decided firmness in the coffee market, with an advancing tendency. A good trade is reported, and stocks are ample. We note sales 140 bags Rio at 17@20c. We quote fair to prime Rio at from 17 to 20c, and fancy grades at 21@22c per lb. Laguayra is steady at 20@21c and Java ranges from 24 to 28c.

CEMENT—Is in good demand at $1 75@2 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is active and receipts meet with ready sale. Prices are firm and we note sales to-day 22,000 lbs half and quarter peaches at 7@10½c. Half peaches readily command 10@12c per lb for prime to choice qualities, quarters 7@8c per lb. Apples are quiet but steady at 3½@4c per lb.

EGGS—Are in active demand and firm at 18@20c per doz. on arrival, shippers' count and recount. Sales include 600 dozen at quotations.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged and dealers are paying $1 70 per bush for prime lots.

FEATHERS—Are unchanged and in demand at 68 to 70c for prime lots, preference being given to those packed in cotton sacks.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is well supplied, and dealers report a fair demand. We quote oranges at $5 50@6 per box. Lemons at $6 00@6 50 per box. Figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins at $3 50@3 75 per box; Zante currants at 14@15c per pound.

FISH—There is an active demand for salt fish, and prices rule firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large | 25 00@26 00 |
| Do No. 1, large, bbl | 16 50@17 50 |
| Do No. 1, do hf bbl | 8 50@ 9 00 |
| Do No. 2, medium | 14 50@15 50 |
| Do No. 2, do half bbl | 7 50@ 8 00 |
| Do No. 3, large | 13 50@14 50 |
| Do No. 3, small | 11 00@11 50 |
| Do No. 3, do half bbl | 5 00@ 5 50 |
| Do No. 1, kits | 2 75@ 3 00 |
| Do No. 2, kits | 1 75@ 1 85 |
| Do No. 3, kits, large | 1 60@ 1 70 |
| White fish, half bbl, No. 1 | 8 25@ |
| Do No. 2 | 7 75@ |
| Codfish, per lb | 6½@7c |
| Herring, bbls | 8 50@ 9 50 |
| Sardines | 23@ 39 |
| Oysters, 1 lb cans | 1 50@ 1 60 |
| do 2 lb cans | 2 50@ 2 60 |

FLOUR—The market rules firm, with an active demand for medium grades, and stocks are light. Sales to-day include 970 bbls various grades, and we continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine | $4 75@5 00 |
| Superfine | 5 00@5 25 |
| Extra | 5 50@5 75 |
| Extra family | 5 75@6 00 |
| A No. 1 | 6 75@7 00 |
| Fancy | 7 50@8 00 |
| Rye flour | 5 75@6 00 |

FURS AND PELTRIES—Prices are firm, and receipts meet with ready sale. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Raccoon Skins | 35@50c |
| " Mink " | $1 50@2 50 |
| " Opossum " | 5c |
| " Gray Fox " | 20c |
| " Wild Cat " | 25c |
| " Otter " | $3 50@4 50 |
| " Beaver " | 50c@$1 |
| " Muskrat " | 5c |
| Deer, " per lb | 15@25c |
| Sheep, " wool on | 40@90c |

GINSENG—Is in demand, and good to prime lots command 70@73c per lb.

GAME—Is in fair supply, and dealers are paying $1 75@2 per doz for quails, $1 75@3 for rabbits, $1 75@2 for squirrels, $6 for prairie chickens, $5 per doz for mallard ducks, and 10 per lb for whole venison.

GRAIN—There is an active local demand for wheat, which readily absorbs receipts. Prices continue firm, and dealers are paying on arrival at $1 10@1 25 for Mediterranean amber and mill wheat, and $1 20 to 1 30 for white wheat. We note sale 1,000 bushels at quotations.

Corn is in good demand, and prices are steady and fully maintained. We note sales 1,900 bushels ear corn at 53c in bulk on arrival. We quote ear from store 60@63c, shelled at 62@70c, sacks included.

OATS—Are in active demand, and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 50@55c on arrival in bulk, 55@58c in bulk from store, and 60 to 65c from store, sacks included.

RYE—Is firm at 90c on arrival and $1 per bu from store, with a good inquiry.

BARLEY—We have no change to note in barley, which is in light request. We quote No. 1 fall at $1, and No. 2 at 75@90c on arrival, and 95@$1 10 for No. 1 from store, and 90c@$1 for No. 2. No. 2 spring is held at 75c on arrival, and 90c@$1 from store.

MALT—Rules steady, with a fair inquiry, and fall malt is quoted at $1 20@1 25. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 05. Rye malt at $1 10@1 15, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—A fair local and shipping demand is reported, and receipts are about equal to the wants of local buyers and shippers. Prime to choice timothy commands $17 50 to $18 50 on the wharf and $19 50 to $20 50 from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—The market is active, with liberal receipts, and prices are unchanged. We quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry salted at 16@17c, and green salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—Is in fair request and we quote at $4 25@4 50 per bbl; grits are steady at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand is reported and prices are unchanged. We quote Virginia brands at 65c to $1 15; Kentucky brands at 65@75c; Missouri brands at 65@70c per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—New Orleans molasses is in good request, and jobbers are selling at 65@85c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups have a wide range. Prime to choice grades sell at 80c to $1 15 per gal.

NAILS—The market is firm at $4 15@4 50 per keg for 10d and 40d.

ONIONS—Are steady at $3 75@4 00 per barrel, packed.

OILS—Prices rule steady. We quote linseed at 95c@1 00 per gallon; lard oil—Nos. 1 and 2 at 90c to $1 15; coal oil at 27@28c per gallon.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand, and dealers are selling bran at $18@19 per ton.

POTATOES—Are in demand and firm; sales are made at $3 75@4 25 per barrel for peachblows and russets in shipping order.

PEANUTS—Are steady, with a light demand at 5½@6c per lb.

POULTRY—The market is steady, and we quote live chickens $2 50@4 50 per doz; dressed, $4 to 4 50. Turkeys are held at 16@17c per pound on arrival.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day ruled weak at about yesterday's quotations, but that prices are to go lower than the present range seems to be the general opinion among those who are connected with the trade. It is held, however, that the decline will be temporary, and that, as soon as the probabilities warrant the belief that the bottom is reached, there will be another speculative mania which will force prices upward, and possibly to higher altitudes than have been reached during the season. It is not possible to forecast the immediate future of the trade, and whether he is wiser who holds on or he who sells is a question that time alone can determine, but that there are fortunes to be made by purchasing for speculation at present figures we choose to doubt. The New York Tribune of Tuesday refers to the foreign demand as light, and the exports of lard have been very heavy; and, as the pressing wants of Germany and France have been supplied, the excitement and activity at Liverpool, so apparent the last two days, is likely to be followed by more steadiness and uniformity in prices, and the trade promises to be more healthy, and the volume of business much larger; from the West we learn the slaughter is being protracted, and the hogs coming forward are represented as very fine—at all points much heavier than last year—and hence the excess given in our last over last year is quite sure to prove under the actual increase rather than over. Our domestic trade thus far this season has not been equal to that of last year, but a better trade is confidently looked for at an early day, and at [illegible] the future has been quite large and at rapid change in values. Thus far the prices obtained by farmers have been very satisfactory to them and the regular trade, and packers have done a satisfactory business. The early sales for this month's delivery are not likely to result quite as favorably as sellers anticipated, but the next ten days may change the face of things very decidedly. The business for the future reaches 150,000 barrels at $22 25@22 75 for March, $22 75@23 25 for April, $22 5 [illegible] seller this month, $22 50@22 75 seller six months, closing heavy at our inside figures.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS FROM NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 17, 1871.

| | Pork, bbls. | Bacon, lbs. | Lard, lbs. | Beef, pkgs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 1,080 | 5,000 | | 750 |
| Liverpool | 2,958 | 543,500 | 2,774,760 | 1,067 |
| Glasgow | 43 | 445,000 | 267,100 | 335 |
| Bremen | | | 197,699 | 40 |
| S. A. & W. I. | 744 | [illegible] | 427,699 | 329 |
| B. N. A. Colonies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 25 |
| Other countries | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,972 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7,168 |
| Since Sep 1, '70 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Same time '69 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | Cheese. lbs. | Tallow. lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| London | 67,600 | [illegible] |
| Liverpool | 216,300 | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bremen | | [illegible] |
| S. A. & W. I. | 1,664 | [illegible] |
| B. N. A. Col. | 1,021 | [illegible] |
| Other countries | 425 | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Since Sept. 1, '70 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Same time in '69 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

A favorable turn in the prices of cotton [illegible] have a favorable effect in maintaining prices, and will aid materially any combination towards an advance, but from the present outlook the immediate probability for such a contingency is not flattering.

Notwithstanding this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday a good trade in provisions was reported. In mess pork holders have made concessions, and we note sales 900 bbls at $21 75, and 800 bbls below $22. The current quotation to-day for packers and jobbers was $22 to $22 50, but for round lots it seems packers are unwilling to shade 25c per bbl. Rump pork is quiet at $18 to 19 per bbl.

There was a good demand for bacon to-day, and sales include 35 casks shoulders at 9¼@9½c; 85 casks clear rib sides at 11¾@12c; 25 casks clear sides at 11¾@12¼c.

Bulk meats were in good demand, with sales of 100 casks clear sides, seller last half of May, at 11½c; 10 hhds shoulders at 8¼c; sales were made at 7¾@8c, loose; clear sides are held at 11@11½c, packed; we note sales 50 casks clear rib sides at 10¾@11¼c.

Hams are steady at 16@16½c for sugar-cured canvased, with sales of 30 tierces at quotations.

Lard is steady and in fair request. We note sales of 20 kegs at 14¼c; it is held at 14@14¼c. Prime tierce is held at 12¾@13c.

SUGARS—New Orleans sugars rule firm at quotations which have prevailed for several days, and round lots are sold at from 8¾ to 11½ for the various grades, and 10¼@12¼ in jobbing lots, hhds and bbls. Demerara sugars are steady at 12¼@13¼c; hard and soft refined sugars are steady and in good supply. We note sales 25 hhds N.O. sugar at 10@12¼c. We quote hard standard at 13@13¾c, A's at 14¼@14½c, B's at 14@14¼c, extra C's at 14@14¼c, circle C's at 13½@14c.

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 8@8¼c, No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 5½@6c. Tallow olive soap at 10c and Russian at 8c per lb.

SEEDS—Prices are firm. We note a sale of 200 bags clover within the range of quotations. We quote clover at $6 40@7; timothy seed at $5 [illegible] per bu. Seed potatoes are in fair request, and we quote at $4 to $5 50 per bbl for the various varieties. Seed oats are firm, and in demand at 65@$1 25 as to quality.

SHEETING—Prices are steady. We quote at 11½@12c for standard brands.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in fair demand, and we quote tallow at 8@8½c, and grease at 6¼@7½c.

STARCH—Is steady, with a fair demand at 5@8c per lb for the various grades.

WHISKY—The market was quiet to-day, with a light demand for highwines, and small sales are reported at 87@88c.

## Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The activity and buoyancy which has characterized the leaf tobacco market for the past three weeks was unabated to-day, and the sales at the six auction warehouses reached the number of 347 hhds. While there is no marked advance in any description of the leaf, it was generally thought among buyers that low grades were in better demand, and commanded a slight advance; at any rate, there was evidence of greater buoyancy; and at the last sale, which terminated about 3 p. m., the wants of buyers were still pressing. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by the fact that the number of buyers was increased by the appearance at the sale of several new competitors. They are welcome to the arena of the "brakes," where they will find ample opportunity to measure pocket-books and bank accounts with the veterans of the Louisville market.

It is not at all surprising that the magnitude of the sales in this market should attract buyers from all sections of the country; and the fact that the cry is "still they come," is greatly to the interest of the planter who ships his tobacco to this market, for by the increase of competition he is likely to receive full prices for his tobacco. The following is an exhibit of grades and prices of to-day's transactions:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 82 hhds: 1 hhd Trigg county leaf at $21; 9 hhds Henry county leaf at $17 75, 16 50, 15 50, 14 90, 11 75, 13 50, 10, 7 90, 7 80; 14 hhds Henry county lugs at $6 90, 6, 6 20, 6 25, 6 50, 6 20, 6 20, 5 40, 5 50, 5 15, 7, 5 65; 2 hhds Trimble county leaf at $12 25, 10 25; 2 hhds Trimble county lugs at $6 50, 6 10; 5 hhds Indiana lugs and trash at $5 80, 6 50, 5 40, 5 10, 3 85; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at $6 30; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $5 60; 5 hhds Marion county leaf at $6 60, 6 30, 6 20, 6 10, 7 50; 6 hhds Marion county lugs at $5 45, 5 45, 4, 5 30, 5 95, 5 60; 5 hhds Daviess county lugs and trash at $6, 5 75, 5 55, 5 30, 5 25; 4 hhds Christian county common leaf at $7 40, 7 20, 7, 7, 6 95; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $5 50; 1 hhd Meade county lugs at $4 96; 5 hhds Hart county leaf at $6 30, 6 40, 6 60, 6 60, 7 60; 5 hhds Hart county lugs at $6, 5 55, 5 85, 5 80, 5 70; 1 hhd Hancock county leaf at $7 60; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $7 70, 6 65; 2 hhds Todd county lugs at $5 75, 5 45; 2 hhds Illinois lugs at $5 55, 5 35; 3 hhds Metcalfe county leaf at $7 10, 6 50; 3 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $6, 5 60, 5 55.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 80 hhds: 8 hhds Henry county common leaf at $11 75, 9 20, 8 20; 13 hhds Henry county lugs at $6 30, 5 60, 5 90, 7 85, 5 85, 6 80, 6 40, 6 90, 6 40, 5 50, 5 80, 6 20; 3 hhds Green county leaf at $9, 7 30, 7 50; 10 hhds Green county lugs at $6 50, 6, 6 70, 6, 6 70, 6 70, 6 40, 5 30, 5 70, 5 60; 4 hhds Montgomery county (Tenn.) leaf at $11 75, 7 80, 7, 7 60; 10 hhds Montgomery county (Tenn.) lugs at $6 10, 6 80, 5 80, 6 50, 5 60, 5 60, 6, 5 90, 5 40; 5 hhds Todd county leaf at $7 60, 7 10, 8 40; 4 hhds Todd county lugs at $6 30, 5 90, 5 70, 6 60; 4 hhds Hart county common leaf at $9, 7, 7 60, 7 40, 7 hhds Hart county lugs at $5 60, 5 50, 5 80, 5 60, 5 70, 5 85, 5 85; 4 hhds Meade county lugs at $6 40, 5 40, 5 40, 6 10; 10 hhds Taylor county lugs at $5 75, 5 50, 6 40, 5 95, 5 80, 5 60, 5 45, 6 50, 5 15, 5 10; 2 hhds Carroll county lugs at $5 65, 6; 2 hhds Carroll county leaf at $7, 7 20; 2 hhds Barren county common leaf at $7 40, 8.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 60 hhds: 13 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs, $14 11 25, 8 20, 6 70, 6 10, 8 40, 6 10, 6 10, 9 50, 6 60, 8 50, 6 10, 6 50; 5 hhds Owen county lugs and leaf, $10, 6 20, 5 85, 6 40, 7 20, 5 50, 7 90, 6 10, 9 10, 5 75, 8 10, 6 20, 5 55, 5 70, 5 55; 12 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf, $5 65, 6 40, 5 75, 5 60, 5 95, 6 60, 5 15, 5 40, 5 60, 5 40, 5 55, 5 30; 3 hhds Todd county lugs and low leaf, $5 10, 6 50, 5 55; 3 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf, $7 30, 5 20, 7; 4 hhds Larue county lugs and leaf, $6 90, 4 80, 6 70, 5; 2 hhds Simpson county lugs and leaf, $7 30, 5 50; 5 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf, $6 50, 5 95, 7 50, 7 80, 5 35; 1 hhd Green county common leaf, $6 10; 2 hhds Orange county, Indiana, lugs and leaf, $5 25 and 5 20.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 55 hhds: 5 hhds Henry county leaf at $18 75, 16 60, 14 75, 13 75, 13 75; 3 hhds Trimble county leaf at $14 00, 13 50, 16 25; 15 hhds Indiana lugs and leaf at $7 40, 6 90, 6 20, 6 90, 6 00, 5 40, 5 55, 5 65, 5 25, 5 80, 5 45, 5 55, 5 00, 5 25, 5 60; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 30, 6 20; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 95, 5 20, 5 30; 6 hhds Ohio county lugs and leaf at $6 50, 6 00, 5 65, 5 30, 5 50, 6 00; 6 hhds Daviess county trash at $5 45, 5 70, 4 85, 4 95, 5 40, 5 20; 2 hhds Hardin county leaf at $9 10; 3 hhds Hardin county lugs at $5 60, 5 80, 5 30; 3 hhds Cumberland county leaf at $7 50, 6 80, 6 45; 3 hhds Cumberland county lugs at $5 70, 5 60, 5 40; 5 hhds Green county common leaf at $8 00, 7 00, 6 80, 6 50, 6 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 38 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $15 25, 27; 10 hhds Hart county low leaf at $7 50, 7 50, 7 10, 8 50, 8 70, 7 50, 8 70, 8 80, 7; 8 hhds Hart county lugs at $5 40, 5 80, 6 20, 5 85, 5 90, 6 20, 6 80, 6 90; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6, 6 80; 1 hhd Breckinridge county low leaf at $7 10; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $13 50; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $10, 12 75; 1 hhd Henry county trash at $6; 6 hhds Larue county lugs and leaf at $5 70, 6 40, 6 60, 6 60, 5 75, 5 30; 4 hhds Hart county lugs and low leaf at $6 20, 6 80, 6 80, 6 70, 7, 7.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 32 hhds: 3 hhds Hart county new lugs $5 50 to $6; 4 hhds Hart county new leaf at $6 85 to $10 75; 4 hhds old common leaf at $6 30 to $7; 3 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $4 90 to $5 55; 4 hhds Owen county new lugs at $5 55 to $6 10; 2 hhds Henry county new lugs at $10 75, $11 50; 7 hhds Owen county new leaf at $7 50 to $13 25; also at private sale 60 hhds redried leaf at $14; also at private sale 15 hhds redried lugs at $7.

## Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 7:50 p. m. Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at 6 a. m.

Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:40 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| 3:10 A. M. | Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.) | 11:20 P. M. |
| 8:30 A. M. | Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:15 P. M. |
| 3:55 P. M. | Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.) | 12:30 P. M. |
| 11:20 P. M. | Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.) | 5:25 A. M. |
| 5:55 A. M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:40 P. M. |
| 3:30 P. M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:35 A. M. |
| 4:55 P. M. | Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:05 A. M. |

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

| Leave. | Sundays excepted. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 3:35 P. M. | Express (Daily) | 11:00 A. M. |
| 5:30 A. M. | Mixed Train (Daily) | 6:40 P. M. |

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| 9 00 A. M. | No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:50 P. M. |
| 6:15 P. M. | No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.) | 8.00 A. M. |
| 12:30 A. M. | No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.) | 1:40 P. M. |
| 8.25 A. M. | No. 15 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 2:10 P. M. |
| 3 30 P. M. | No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.) | 8:35 A. M. |

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles. Leave at 2:30 P. M. Arrive at 11:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:35 A. M. | No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8 15 A. M. |
| 2:20 P. M. | No. 5, Express. (Daily.) | 1:40 P. M. |
| 11 20 P. M. | No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.) | 11:55 P. M. |
| | Sunday special from Indianapolis | 1:40 P. M. |

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:15 A. M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:30 A. M. |
| 3:15 P. M. | Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.) | 1:30 P. M. |
| 5:00 P. M. | St. Louis (Daily) | 8:45 P. M. |
| 11:20 P. M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:45 P. M. |

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

W. H. Sitler, General Traveling Agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, and Capt. John West, one of the oldest conductors of the above road, are in the city and will return to Cincinnati to-day.

There were transported during the year 1870 356,591 passengers over the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, yielding a revenue of $480,779 35, an average income from each passenger transported of $1 35. The increase in total number of passengers transported is 27,092, and in revenue from the same, $37,462 89. The number of through passengers for the year was 15,497, and the income therefrom $74,673 38, an increase in the number of passengers of 5,250, and in the revenue of $21,001 25. This increase is equal to the entire amount received from through passengers in 1866, and an increase over the business of 1868 of 78 per cent. The statistics of local passenger traffic show an increase in number of passengers transported of 20,542, and in revenue of $5,652 64, the number transported being 340,194, and the revenue $340,703 63. In the number of passengers transported not an accident occurred to any one during the entire year. This certainly speaks well for the management of the above road.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

## Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate Mr. Warner presented and had read a petition from the citizens of Dublin, Fayette county, Ala., praying for protection against Ku-Klux outrages, and asserting preference for military rule to their present unprotected condition. The Philadelphia centennial celebration bill was taken up and discussed, but went over with the morning hour. The Indian appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and a long discussion took place on the expediency and propriety of the Indian civilization policy. After remarks by Messrs. Davis, Stewart, Howe and Corbett, a number of amendments, reported by Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, making appropriations in pursuance of the present policy, to be used at the discretion of the President in the instruction of various tribes in the arts of civilization, were adopted, and the Senate adjourned without disposing of the bill. In the House the day was spent in discussing the deficiency bill, which was finally passed, with several amendments.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mary Murray, for using profane language in public, was last night arrested and placed in station-house No. 1.

"The circumcision of the soul" at the beginning of Lent has a decided tendency to cut off items of local interest.

Mollie Field, drunk and disorderly, was arrested last night on Lafayette street and placed in station-house No. 2.

The children of one society in the Episcopal church collected in one year, in mite chests, the handsome sum of $12,000.

Christopher Grob, fast driving, was yesterday put under $100 bond for his appearance this morning in the City Court.

John Murphy, drunk and disorderly; Walker Lynne, house-breaking; Bryan Cain and John Doolin, were in jail last night.

Edward Burton, drunk and disorderly, and Henry Spriggs, colored, assaulting Sarah Trabue, were in station-house No. 4 last night.

The friends of Colonel Buckley still think that "in a day or two" Samuel will be completely done for, and their man will step into his shoes.

The most local name among the Cri-pins in this city is that of M. Inch, who hangs out his sign on the corner of Seventeenth and Market streets.

A mortar of revolving gas jets, "glistering like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid," is doing duty at a drug store on the corner of Tenth and Jefferson.

Quite a crowd gathered at market-house No. 5 yesterday morning to interview a late importation in the shape of a buffalo calf, which had just arrived at the stall of Mr. Charles Bomewasser from the Upper Mississippi.

Wesley Denman, for assault and battery upon R. S. Johnson with intent to kill with a deadly weapon, was yesterday arrested by officer W. H. Hatch and gave bond in the sum of $100 for his appearance in the Police Court this morning.

F. M. Allison, F. M. Lowe, Dr. D. L. Price, Thomas E. Moss, Thomas H. Moss, D. Hambleton and J. A. McKenzie, of the committee appointed by the Legislature to inspect the Western Lunatic Asylum, were at the Galt House last night en route for Hopkinsville.

Hon. G. A. C. Holt, Speaker of the Senate, who was in this city on business, Hon. W. L. Conklin and Hon. D. Y. Lyttle, who chanced to be here on their way from visits at home to Frankfort, and Hon. A. K. Bradley, all Senators, were among the distinguished guests at the Stevenson banquet at the Galt House.

The semi-annual examination of candidates for teacher's certificates, is now progressing at School Board headquarters, corner Walnut and Center. The oral examination is concluded, and to-day and to-morrow will be devoted to the written examination. There are forty or fifty applicants, all but three of whom are females.

## THE GUTHRIE MONUMENT.

### The Last New Feature in Cave Hill.

Another addition to the ornamentation of Cave Hill cemetery has been made in the erection of a colossal Scotch granite monument to the memory of the late James Guthrie. He left his impress upon his city and nation, engraved there in enduring characters by the hand of his own energy; to those of his day no monument was wanting to perpetuate his memory; but as forgetfulness is one of the traits of human nature, his devoted family have erected this beautiful structure of imperishable granite to perpetuate his memory in coming time. The monument stands forty feet high, is composed of a succession of bases, with a colossal die block, upon which is mounted an imposing shaft, on the face of which, about midway between its base and summit, is placed a most faithful likeness of the departed father, citizen and statesman, whose ashes repose at the base.

The medallion likeness is of enduring bronze, the model from the skillful hands of Charles Bullett, the casting is from the bronze foundry, of Cheekopee, Mass.

The design was made by Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, and the entire work is a fit memorial of the devotion of his children.

There is a double purpose in the erection of monumental structures; the one is the heart-offering of those who mourn their loss, the other to show to mankind that those who distinguished themselves in life are not lost in the shadows of the tomb.

It is thus we find that man's example is brought more prominently before the rising generation, and thus these structures stand as guides in the chequered path of life, to point to high purpose and noble achievement. None of our day or generation have been more worthy of such a distinction. James Guthrie will in his medallion likeness ever remind the visitor to Cave Hill cemetery of the noble form and colossal intellect so often encountered upon the streets of Louisville and in the national and legislative halls of our country.

The monument costs about $15,000, is from the well-known marble house of M. Muldoon & Co., and is another evidence of their entire ability to complete the most costly and finished structures for cemetery purposes.

## ABSURDITIES.

### Some Technicalities of the Law.

"The perfection of human reason" plays its freaks, just like other perfections. In Kentucky the man who assaults his adversary with a small specimen of Bowie may go to the penitentiary for years; but let him go to work with an axe, or even with a five-hundred-pound hammer, so that the assaulted party die not, and he is guilty of a misdemeanor only. An axe, a foot adze and instruments of that class are instruments of industry, badges of innocence, and you may hew your neighbor, snog to pieces with them, not being technical deadly weapons.

This point was, in effect, lately decided in our Jefferson Circuit Court, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Brannin. We find no fault with the judge. He merely applies existing laws, and cannot legislate. It is the law that should be so amended as to make an assault with intent to kill with an axe, as with a bowie-knife, subject to the same penalty.

But statute is no more absurd than common law. Under the latter the owner of a dog is not liable for its biting a man unless the owner knew of the dog's disposition to bite; but he is liable if his dog bite cattle, without any regard to his knowledge in this regard. For this distinction there is no other reason than that men are held of less worth than cattle. If a horse stray off and kick a child, the owner of the horse is not liable for the injury; but, if he stray off and kick another horse, the owner is liable. The inference is that a horse is of far more value in the eye of the common law than a child.

In this day of equality it behooves our Legislatures to put criminals, who assault with axes, on the same footing of those who assault with pepper-box pistols.

## OUSTER.

### The Fourteenth Amendment—A Case in Point.

G. W. Cox, regularly elected by the legal voters thereof, County Judge for Wolfe county, was lately summoned to answer an information pending against him in the nature of a quo warranto in the United States Court in this city, charging him with a violation of the provisions of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution. It was alleged that defendant was exercising the duties of County Judge under the State laws of Kentucky, notwithstanding he engaged in the rebellion, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as Clerk of one of the State courts before the war.

This is the first application of the provisions of this amendment we have noticed, and if there are any other civil officers in the State who were office-holders prior to the war, they may prepare to shed their official heads, seeing how smoothly Judge Cox yielded to the logic of events.

To both the information and indictment, each alleging the same facts, Judge Cox yesterday pleaded guilty, and in the former case judgment of ouster was rendered against him, and in the latter judgment of $5 and costs of suit.

### Apropos of Journalistic Ethics.

We are often approached by men who are brought before the bar of justice, who request that their names be suppressed; they are arrested for passing counterfeit money, larceny, embezzlement, &c., and don't wish their names to appear in connection with these offenses. To all these requests we have but one answer: If you are guilty the public has a right to know it, that it may hereafter beware of you. If you are innocent you ought to be vindicated, and it is our duty, no less than our pleasure, to see that you are put "right upon the record." It is our right to bring to day-light the villainies of the guilty—more, it is our duty to do so. We owe this to the public—to the wrongly accused we owe it, that not only their arrest, but their acquittal and justification shall appear. It is the guilty and not the innocent who should fear publicity. To publish A and let B escape is neither proper nor just. While there are a few exceptions to every rule, in cases of this kind too many suppose they come under the exceptions. Our rule is to publish all that transpires of a public nature, if matter of interest, and we would do wrong to make exceptions.

### A Louisville Belle in Washington.

Donn Piatt, of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Washington, thus speaks of a lady of this city: "Miss Blanche Smith has a complexion delicate as a rose-leaf; eyes that are the outlook of the soul, 'and lips the honey bee might sip and dream of buds in June.' A wealth of soft blonde hair crowns her in glory, while every move is a grace, and every word a silver coin 'dropped down a many-fathomed well.'"

## MEDICAL.

### Eighteenth Annual Commencement Exercises of the Kentucky School of Medicine—A Full List of the Graduates.

### ADDRESS OF PROF. HOLLOWAY.

The eighteenth annual commencement of the Kentucky School of Medicine, was held in their lecture room at Weisiger Hall last night. The hall was crowded with professors, gentlemen of the medical fraternity, anxious students, and their no less anxious relatives and friends of both sexes.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Hopson. Hon. J. M. Harlan, of the Board of Regents, then presented the graduating class with their diplomas, accompanying them with brief but very appropriate addresses. The following is a complete list of graduates, sixteen in all:

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| Wm. H. Barr, Ky. | C. B. McClure, Ind. |
| C. H. Bates, Miss. | Joseph Moody, Miss. |
| Max Blank, Ky. | Henry Orendurf, Ky. |
| Frederick Cahn, Ky. | T. T. Orendurf, Ky. |
| Clarence Cullens, Miss. | Thos. Jay Pugh, La. |
| D. F. Dempsey, Ky. | V. Rathbone, Ills. |
| Charles F. Dupre, Ky. | J. T. Turnley, Ky. |
| Bernard M. Gildea, Ky. | M. M. Taylor, Ky. |

Prof. Frazee, the Dean of the Faculty, then presented to C. F. Dupre, of this city, the first prize of honor—a beautiful gold medal. The anatomical prize was awarded to Clarence B. McClure, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. The valedictory upon the part of the class was then delivered by Mr. Clarence Cullens, a gentleman connected with the press of Mississippi. It was a modest, chaste and well-prepared address, and was well received and frequently applauded by his fellow-students and the appreciative audience. This was followed by the valedictory on the part of the Faculty, by Prof. J. M. Holloway, which was full of fine points, and was received with much applause. We subjoin it in full:

ADDRESS OF PROF. HOLLOWAY.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: Prof. Cook was selected by the Faculty months ago to address you upon this occasion. You are well aware that he has, by reason of ill-health, been unable to perform his professorial duties until within a few weeks past. Recently his general health had improved, and it was taken for granted that he would be prepared for this occasion. But, unfortunately for the interests of the school as well as for the entertainment of this assembly, he is again quite sick, and the attempt to perform his duty to-night would most likely endanger his life.

In consequence of this misadventure the Faculty was compelled, on yesterday morning, to find a substitute. My colleagues, each in turn, were urged to supply the vacancy. First, our eloquent and accomplished young Professor of Anatomy was named. Now was his time and "tide" which if taken at the flood would certainly secure his fortune: he was young, ambitious, and of marriageable age, and the dulcet notes of his manly voice would not unlikely vibrate on the tympanum of some one or more of the fair ones present, from whom he might make a selection at his leisure. That is all very nice, he rejoined. The prospect is very flattering, but you'll hardly induce me to rattle a lot of dry bones in the face of so intelligent an audience; and as for soft anatomy, I've already almost lost my breath and courage going from house to house, laying bare and demonstrating the structure and functions of my beautiful heart to some of those very girls who will be present on commencement night. So Prof. Kelly declined.

The Professor of Theory and Practice, when nominated, arose and said: Deeply sensible of the honor you are anxious to bestow upon me, I must most respectfully decline. It is true I have the introductory address delivered by me at the opening of the present session snugly laid away for use on a similar occasion. It could be easily converted into a valedictory by a few alterations in the phraseology and the addition of a few good-bye sentences for the members of the class and their friends to cry over; but the trouble is I've had a very sore eye, am wearing a green silk patch to cover and protect it; and I'm not only afraid to weep, for my poor sick eye's sake, but I dislike to flaunt my misfortunes and disabilities in the faces of an already hyper-sympathetic audience. So Prof. Baily begged to be excused.

The name of our venerable Dean was next put in nomination. With that degree of excitement usually manifested by him on occasions less momentous than the one under consideration, he remarked that his official duties had been and would be very onerous. The diplomas had not been signed and sealed and ribboned and filled out with the graduates' names before the applicants had been examined, as was the custom formerly. That he must give his personal attention to all this and at the same time see that the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents did not sign the costly sheep skins in the wrong place! That the manufacture of the prize medal must be looked after, the usual notices in the morning papers inserted, the complimentary puffs of the grand commencement exercises be fully written out to be handed to the newspaper reporters who are presumed to be always present on such interesting occasions. Besides, he must run all around town to secure the "best band of music in the State." It is true he still possessed a printed copy of the Botanic, and of course, therefore, flowery farewell address delivered by him just before he resigned his professorial chair in the Medical Department of the University in Louisville in the spring of 1867. Since that time, however, as a committee of three, he reported to the Kentucky State Medical Society a revised classification of the medicinal plants indigenous to this State. Consequently the address needed to be rewritten instead of revised, for its pages had, like the plants and flowers of which it treated, all, all sadly withered and wilted. So, Prof. Frazee must be excused.

Well, then, the duty lays between Professors Maxwell and Ireland. They are both extemporaneous lecturers, and, having been in daily practice for the last five months, certainly will find no difficulty in making an impromptu address. Besides, one of them is a Methodist preacher, and the other is a Baptist preacher! Who ever heard tell of a Methodist or of a Baptist preacher who could not on short notice speak out in public all he knew? They are never at a loss for an eloquent address to the bridal party on their commencement day, and are semper paratus when a funeral dirge is to be sung or an affecting tribute is appropriate. Why not modify the address to the young married folks to suit the occasion? Or if the dirge or the funeral oration is better, give us a little of both!

Our Baptist Professor urged that he never has delivered a sermon, nor a lecture that did not contain something about babies—either babes in religion or poor sick babes—and our Methodist Professor said that his lectures and sermons are all either too full of gases or fire and brimstone, scientifically considered, to be interesting or agreeable to a mixed audience. Therefore, Professors Maxwell and Ireland earnestly pray that they be excused.

Six members of the Faculty having thus excused themselves, the duty of bidding you an affectionate and earnest farewell devolves upon myself. I assume the duty cheerfully, in furtherance of a beautiful lesson taught me in days "lang syne," by one of Kentucky's fairest, lowliest daughters.

One evening when the drawing-room was filled with beautiful women and brave men, the hum of commingled voices suddenly ceased and lady number one was politely requested to favor the company with some music—number one declined, pleading a severe sore throat as an excuse; lady number two got off on the score of sore finger; number three had a cold; number four a headache; number five couldn't play without her notes; number six only sung second to her sister's first—first-sister absent. Finally my fair and lovely vis-a-vis was asked to play, whereupon she arose without hesitation and answered, "certainly, I'll play with pleasure," seated herself at the piano, played a simple air and sang a pretty little song, without the slightest allusion to the instrument being out of tune or a single apology for hoarseness or want of practice. She did all this with a full knowledge of the fact that every other young lady in the room was a better pianist and a sweeter singist than herself.

The lesson that young lady taught us that night induced me to consent to represent my colleagues on this our closing night.

May not this lesson, taught me on that festive occasion, by one whose mortal remains have, years ago, mingled with the dust of a distant State, prove also a valuable initiatory lesson to you, my young medical brethren, who are yet resting upon the threshhold of your professional life.

Does it not suggest to you, in language not to be misunderstood, that ye are henceforth, until death, to be the willing servants of the people—of the rich and poor alike;—ye are to be with them in the hour of danger, when disease has grappled her victim and threatens dissolution, while the agonized, helpless loving ones, or the good Samaritan Brothers of the Order, await, with breathless suspense, the doubtful issue. Ye are to be ever prompt, cheerful and zealous in responding to the calls of the sick and suffering. Not alone in subduing pain, allaying fever, healing lesions, correcting deformities and restoring disordered functions, but also in reviving courage and hope when they have almost vanished, and in ministering to minds diseased, and in plucking from the memory deep-rooted sorrows.

If any of you, my young friends, think I'm here to-night to follow up this line of thought and harangue you with a collection of aphorisms setting forth the duties of the medical man, let me say to him, dismiss your apprehension. If you wish to know your duty to the public, your duty to your professional brethren, the duty of the public toward yourselves, your attention is respectfully but earnestly called to the Code of Medical Ethics adopted by the "American Medical Association" for the guidance of the medical man at all times and under all circumstances. This code is based upon the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The more nearly you shape your course in accordance with its requirements, the less cause you will have to reproach yourselves in the pursuance of your daily round of professional duties.

The code of medical ethics requires that a majority of the medical profession shall always rule. Bear this in mind. It may happen that the majority will sometimes err. It is possible that the majority may, under excitement or misapprehension, legislate unjustly. The history of all organizations, whether political, social, or religious, demonstrates this. Nevertheless I would urge you under all circumstances to yield, under protest if you please, to the action of the majority. If evil results from its rulings, there are always enough of honesty and nobility left to correct the evil. By yielding temporarily, you have abandoned no principle; your record remains clear. But should you, in an unfortunate moment, whatever may be the motive, decide to resist the ruling of the majority, the popular voice may elevate you and laud you for a time as a martyr, and you may profit, pecuniarily or otherwise, by this voluntary martyrdom, but in the end your status with your professional brethren has been lost; your escutcheon has received a blot which never can be effaced.

Whatever you may do in your professional capacity, strive first to secure and retain the respect and confidence of the medical profession. Having these, the confidence and respect of the whole people will be a necessary consequence.

My short experience as a teacher and as a practitioner of medicine and surgery forces me to the conclusion that doctors are, as a rule, very much like wasps. "They are biggest whilst they are young." Big with intention; big with ambition; big with zeal; big with a consciousness of their ability; big with faith in numberless specifics. Let me urge you, young gentlemen, try not to be like the wasp. Don't swell out to nigh the bursting point with big intentions, and, by failing to execute them, find yourselves, at maturity, wasp-like—all shriveled up, intellectually if not physically.

Being big with laudable ambition for success and its sure reward—enduring fame—bear constantly in mind the old Latin maxim, "Ars longa, vita brevis, experientia falx," and so expend your time that, though life is short and experience is fallacious, still by earnest effort, by persistent and painstaking study and observation, you will educe from seemingly interminable labyrinths the precious, nay, priceless, god-like truths of science.

It is not at all unlikely, young gentlemen, now that you have completed your collegiate course and have possession of your diplomas, that you are disposed to look back with regret to many omissions of duty, many neglected opportunities, and wish that you could retrace your steps and make a fresh start. Let me beg of you not to allow yourselves to be so disturbed. You all doubtless remember the time when you began to study the anatomy of the os frontis, and tried to decipher from the wood-cut in your text-book its various angles and borders and surfaces and prominences and depressions and foramina, &c., &c. How your head did ache from the effort to master all the outlandish names attached to these several parts, and how your mind was confused in your endeavor to imagine how a real natural os frontis looked, for you had not yet seen nor handled one. Did not your resolution to become a doctor waver then? Did you not grow heart sick at the prospect? And was there not a repetition of these misgivings whenever you opened a text-book on a new branch of the science. Did you not shudder at the term "proximate principles," at the principles of general pathology; the classification of diseases; the long list of chemical elements and their multifarious combinations; and did you not wish that there was but one single remedy under each heading of emetics, demulcents, aperients, diaphoretics, &c. But now all these several branches are as familiar to you as household words—so says your diploma.

If you have not, however, as clear ideas with reference to disease and its management as you should have, it will do no good to repine. Bear this in mind: no matter how well you may employ your time in future, there will be no period in the history of your professional life from which you will be able to retrospect without regret. Look, therefore, to the future; endeavor to improve upon the past, and only look back upon that past in order that you may be able to recognize and correct its errors.

And now, gentlemen, in behalf of the Faculty, I am to bid you one and all an affectionate farewell.

To-night your three years of student life terminates. That all absorbing hope, which stimulated you during the prosecution of your studies, has been realized. The green room, with all its imaginary horrors, has left you unsettled; and you are graduated doctors of medicine, invested with all the rights and immunities of our noble profession.

Looming up before your vivid imaginations, the bright side of life's picture presents itself: immediate patronage, flattering success, confidence established, competent remuneration, pleasant homes, troops of friends, pass in quick succession across the canvass, to encourage you with their smiles of promise.

But lo! the scene changes, the bright picture fades and in its place the dark side appears. Youth with its follies and inexperience, the selfishness and envy of associates, devastating epidemics, mischief [illegible], frustrated hopes, and—it may be—death, arise to mock you with their fearful forebodings and to dissipate your pleasant fancies.

But amid this alternation of hope and fear, the nobleness of your calling, the consciousness of having enlisted in a work of charity and benevolence, should stimulate you to remain steadfast in purpose and shrink not from the troubles and annoyances that may obstruct your pathway.

Gentlemen, you have the best wishes of the members of this faculty for continued success in all praiseworthy undertakings; we will ever look with solicitude for repeated evidences of lives profitably employed.

And now, we bid you, one and all, farewell.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Opera House.

Mr. Drew's Solon Shingle is a close copy of the same part played by Mr. Owens, and as might naturally be expected is not an improvement. It is a singular fact that actors really possessing merit should invite comparison, as has Mr. Drew in this instance, with the almost certainty of suffering by that comparison; but so it is, and there seems no profit in urging the absurdity of the course. The burlesque of Mazeppa was very funny, the actors shared with the audience the jollity of it all, and all on the stage and in the house laughed at it together. This evening "The Serious Family" will be presented, to conclude with the farce of the "Omnibus."

### Weisiger Hall.

The Sargent Vaudeville Company appeared to a full house last night, a manifest improvement upon that of the evening before. The company is unquestionably the best variety combination that has exhibited here this season, and is perhaps inferior to none upon the American stage. It is no extravagance to say that each feature of the company is an artist in his or her peculiar line, and the result exhibits a very remarkable combination. With the merit of the Kiralfy troupe our amusement public is familiar. The Rigl Sisters—Miss Betty Rigl in particular—are most excellent. Miss Betty Rigl is a model of grace, dances exquisitely, and ranks very favorably with Bonfanti herself. The wonderful aerial feats of Mr. Ward were loudly applauded, as were again the appearance of Prince D'Jalma and the Hindoo juggling of Mr. Ward. Messrs. Williams and Carleton, the one in German, the other in Irish songs, form a happy couple, and the negro minstrelsy of Messrs. Emerson and Morrissey, with the skatorial feats of Kynock and Smith, are admirable. The clog-dance of Miss Jennie Benson is of the best of its kind, and the character impersonation of Vivian closes, we believe, the list of performers. The whole programme, indeed, is of the most attractive cast, and in the last two appearances advertised the company may expect large houses. To-night an entire change of programme is announced.

## FOUND DEAD.

### Mysterious Demise of a New Albany Dentist.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, as Mr. Jno. Kaiser was passing up the stairway on his way to James A. Wilson's photograph gallery in Briggs' block, corner of State and Market streets, New Albany, he noticed that the door of Dr. Samuel A. Wilson's office, which is situated on the second floor of the building, was standing open. On entering the room he found Dr. Wilson lying on the floor as he thought asleep, but on attempting to arouse him he found that he was dead. He was lying on his side with his head resting upon a cushioned stool. Coroner Sinex was summoned and a jury impaneled, who proceeded to investigate the facts. Mrs. Jones, who has a millinery store in the same block, heard some one she supposed to be Dr. Wilson enter his office about 10 o'clock Tuesday night; heard no one leave the office. Mr. M. J. G. Mooney testified that in a conversation with the deceased he had stated that he had a great deal of trouble, and had a notion to put an end to them with some morphine he had at his office. A search being made, a vial containing a small quantity of the poison was found in his laboratory. Dr. Lemon gave as his opinion that the deceased had taken morphine, which had probably produced appoplexy. At the request of his friends, no post mortem examination was made. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Dr. Wilson was a bachelor, about fifty-two years of age. He had been in business in New Albany, as a dentist, for about ten months. His brother, Mr. James A. Wilson, states that he was apparently in his usual health on Tuesday, and gave him no intimation of his troubles. He will be buried from the residence of Mr. Wilson to-day.

## ODIUM THEOLOGICUM.

### Colored Baptists in Hot Water.

The Rev. Richard Sneethen, of the Green Street Colored Baptist church, has thrown a firebrand into the congregation which Rev. W. W. Taylor presides over at the corner of Fifth and York. It seems that Sneethen is a sort of colored Beecher, who runs an independent Baptist concern on his own hook, refusing affiliation with any other church organization whatever; and it appears that Taylor seceded from Sneethen's sanctuary without formally withdrawing, and then, with the requisite credentials, built up the York-street church to a membership of 400 under the auspices of the regular Baptist association; whereat Sneethen waxed wroth, cited Taylor to stand trial in Green street for the sin of attracting great shouting crowds to the corner of York and Fifth, and finally expelled him for a contumacious refusal to appear and defend himself. This ecclesiastical censure has caused a great misgiving among the tender consciences committed heretofore so confidingly to the ministration of Elder Taylor, and many of his flock are in doubt whether they can safely countenance him any longer; but he requests us to announce that, relying on the support of the regular Baptist organization, he will continue to fight the good fight and will continue to conduct the services at York and Fifth, regardless of Sneethen's envy and malice.

### Washington's Birthday.

Yesterday, the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, passed off very quietly throughout the city, there being no public demonstration of any kind whatever. Except that a few flags were flung to the breeze by the Government officials and such private individuals as were possessed of the emblem of our nationality, nothing was done to recall to mind the noble virtues of him who was called the father of our country, and the countless sacrifices he made to hand it down to us. It is a matter of regret that we, as a people, are becoming less and less prone to keep the observance of our days of national rejoicing, which lies, perhaps, in the selfishness of our dispositions or the degrees in which we become swallowed up in the cares of business life. The truth of this is evinced in the fact that five-sixths, if not nine-tenths of the flags that were displayed yesterday were unfurled from the business houses or residences of our German fellow-citizens. The day was a very pleasant one, and no more agreeable occasion could be desired on which to pay tribute to the honor of him whose name is synonymous with all that is noble, patriotic and true.

### A Brilliant Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Sallie R. Seebolt to H. Taylor Horde, Esq., of this city, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Seebolt, eight miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown pike, Tuesday night last, is described as a festival unequaled in all its appointments. A number of our citizens participated, and the ladies present exhibited a tasteful elegance of dress rarely witnessed. Old Kentucky hospitality prevailed, and the enjoyment was protracted far into the small hours of morning. The bride was arrayed in an elegant white satin dress en traine, with high corsage and flowing sleeves; a handsome vail, confined with a chaplet of orange blossoms, encircled her form and swept to the floor in fleecy folds. The rites were performed by Rev. Dr. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The supper table was constructed in the shape of a cross, in the center of which was a silver vase four feet high, filled with tropical and exotic fruits, and hung with rich clusters of Malaga grapes.

### Wants to Hear from his Kinsfolk.

Washington Reed, a colored man, of Racine, Wisconsin, writes from that city Jan. 28, last, wishing to learn of the whereabouts of his brothers and sisters, Robert, King, Commodore, Perry, Abby, Charlottee, Harriet, and Henrietta Reed. He is 63 years of age, was formerly the slave of Dr. Grafton Reed, near Morgantown, Kentucky, whence he removed to Russellville and was afterwards sold to Edward Tribue of that place. At Washington's request he was sold by Tribue to Frank McClelland, who took him to Nashville and thence to St. Louis in the year 1831. He says he is a man of some property, and wishes to hear from his brothers and sisters "for their benefit."

## DR. J. W. KNIGHT.

### Resolutions Adopted by the Kentucky School of Medicine.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine held February 21, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, though an event not unlooked for, the death of Dr. J. W. Knight, fills our hearts with sincere sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of our venerable Regent, the Kentucky School of Medicine has lost a warm and devoted friend, our profession a most honorable member, and our city one of her noblest spirits.

Resolved, That we offer our sincere condolence to the family of our departed Regent, and that we attend in a body his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his family, and to the daily papers of the city for publication, and that they be recorded among the Faculty's proceedings.

L. J. FRAZEE, Dean.

## NATIVE GENIUS.

### Nevil Cain's Portrait of Judge George Robertson.

### What a Boy of Fifteen Can Do.

Those who appreciate the fine art, and admire works of genius, will be glad to learn that a life-size portrait of the great jurist, now lying dangerously ill at his home in Lexington, by Master Nevil Cain, son of John S. Cain, Esq., of this city, will be on exhibition at J. V. Escott's gallery, on Main street, between Second and Third until Saturday next. We are disposed to indicate it as evidence that there is a genius in our midst that will one day rival the great masters of the art whose names are immortal. Nevil Cain has heretofore given unmistakable evidences of his remarkable gifts in the likenesses of Judge Stites and Judge Bruce, which are hung in the Common Pleas and Circuit Court rooms of this city, and which none would imagine the work of a boy barely in his teens. But this painting of the venerable Judge Robertson is the crowning triumph of his boyish ambition. His reputation for one so young could rest here, fearing no rival—for in this his friends are assured not alone of the promise of a tyro but the achievement of a master.

We do not wish to be lavish of our adjectives, but those who have seen this work will bear us out in the assertion that it is truly a wonderful likeness. Master Nevil visited Judge Robertson in his rooms at Frankfort but three or four days before he was stricken with paralysis, and only laid the foundation for this portrait. Strange as it may seem, he added the finishing touches from memory alone, and the work is perfect. The fine, prominent chin, the bristling eyebrows, the clean-cut, breathing nostrils, the massive head, the keen eye—every feature, in fact—make a portrait which, as a work of art, will bear comparison with the very best. We understand the Legislature will authorize it to be purchased of the young painter and hung in the room of the Court of Appeals. The associate judges of the Hon. George Robertson pronounce it the most correct likeness that could possibly be painted of the eminent jurist.

There is one prominent feature in connection with this portrait which we have never noticed to the same extent in any other, to-wit: the complete appearance of repose in its whole outline and general make-up. Over the left shoulder just enough of the crimson plush chair is exhibited to indicate that state of rest and graceful ease which is so agreeable to the beholder, and so frequently wanting in portraits. In most paintings and statuary, especially in the work of inexperienced heads and hands, there is an absence of ease and repose which detracts much from the pleasure excited in the spectator. In this respect the genius of Master Nevil is remarkably displayed.

We participate in the pride of his parents, and are happy to claim him as a citizen of Louisville. We shall watch his progress hereafter, and, predicting for him an enviable reputation, wish him a long and useful life.

This portrait will be on exhibition at Escott's gallery until Saturday next, when it will be removed to Frankfort as the most prominent ornament on the walls of the Court of Appeals room.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Joseph Jahn, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; held to answer in $125 bond.

Joseph Born, assault and battery on John Elberts and disorderly conduct; fined $20.

John Schaible and John Cain, drunkenness; fined $5 each. J. W. Putnam, same, discharged.

Mary Williams, Matilda Jones and Lucy Dean, disorderly conduct; fined $5 each.

Mary Thomas, peace warrant by Fanny Evans; required to give $200 bond to keep the peace for twelve months.

Fanny Evans, peace warrant by Henry Thomas; required to give $200 bond to keep the peace for twelve months.

Louisa Brown stealing a silver-plated spoon from Ira Jones; fined $10.

J. H. Simmonds, alias Adams, alias Rice, alias Collins, being a fugitive from justice from Indiana; dismissed.

Candy Wilson, maliciously cutting and wounding Virginia White with intent to kill; held to answer in $150 bond.

Charles Klink, maliciously stabbing Frank Rice with intent to kill; continued until March 3; defendant stands on bond, and an attachment ordered on Rice of $200.

G. Norman, John Norman, D. C. Evans, George Winters, Ben. Beckman, L. Speiger, Geo. Schriegel and Fred Battle, throwing slop upon a public alley between Main and Market streets and Tenth and Eleventh streets on February 16; continued until to-morrow.

W. A. Rhodes, obstructing sidewalk on Market street, between Fourth and Sixth, with barrels and boxes on February 10, and the same place with barrels on February 16; first charge dismissed at defendant's cost, and the second at Marshal's expenses.

Theodore Bohlson, permitting his wagon to remain on Guthrie street, between Second and Third, at night time; continued till Saturday.

Joseph Urich, obstructing sidewalk on Preston street, between Walnut and Madison, with beef, on February 14; dismissed on motion of Prosecuting Attorney at defendant's cost.

### UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. T. W. Shackelford et al., action of debt on distiller's bond; dismissed settled.

Same vs. A. B. Davis, indictment for alleged violation of internal revenue laws; jury trial. 1st count charges defendant with carrying on the business of a distiller without having first paid the special tax. Defendant's counsel moved in arrest of judgment, and the cause passed, defendant giving bond for his appearance in three months. The indictment as to the 2d, 3d, and 4th counts was dismissed. Gen. Humphrey Marshall, Col. W. O. Watts, and James Speed, Esq., for defendant.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Wm. Taylor, murder; transferred from the Nelson Circuit Court under the civil rights act. Transfer filed, cause entered on the docket, and prisoner committed to the custody of the Marshal.

Same vs. G. W. Cox; information in the nature of quo warranto charging defendant with violation of the laws of the United States for the enforcement of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; that he holds actual office (County Judge of Wolfe county) under the State laws of Kentucky, notwithstanding he engaged in the rebellion, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The defendant entered his plea of guilty, and a judgment of ouster was rendered against him.

Same vs. Same; indictment setting up same facts as in the information mentioned above; plea of guilty as above, and judgment of $5 and costs entered against him.

In the matter of Snead, bankrupt, before Judge Emmons, argued and submitted to the court.

The grand jury returned an indictment against Peter Brewer for illicit distilling.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. one wood still, &c., bonded out at the value of $3,500 and claimed by A. B. Davis, of Owen county, Kentucky; jury trial and verdict for plaintiff on the first count of the information and judgment of forfeiture entered. Nolle prosequi as to the other counts. Humphrey Marshall, W. O. Watts and James Speed, attorneys for defendant.

Same vs. A. H. Hussey, retailing liquors without having paid special tax; nolle prosequi.

Same vs. J. C. Weedle—illicit distilling, nolle prosequi.

Same vs. 15½ barrels whisky, &c. Amended information filed. Exceptions to depositions overruled. Exceptions to depositions of Jussen & Haydon sustained.

Same vs. Taylor W. Samuels. On motion of defendant ordered that the District Attorney file by to-morrow morning a bill of particulars as to the 1st, 2d and 3d counts of the indictment.

## "NOT GUILTY."

### A Letter from Bowling Green.

Moses M. Hart writes us the following letter. We are always happy to do justice to all parties, and are much better pleased to record an honest verdict of acquittal by a jury of one's peers than the reverse:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Feb. 21, 1871.

I was born and raised in this city. I would ask space for the following in your paper to show to the world my innocence:

I was arrested on last Wednesday evening by Mr. Pulford on a bench warrant, issued from Warren county, and was placed in Louisville jail, on charge of embezzling $4,400. I was taken to Bowling Green, then delivered to the jailer of Warren county; he in turn presented me to the Warren Circuit Court, then in session. I demanded immediate trial. Trial set for Saturday.

After all talk, &c., my trial set for Saturday commenced, and on Monday morning at 10½ o'clock the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." MOSES M. HART.

## THAT LECTURN EAGLE.

### A Note to Some Youthful Critics.

Dear Children—Some of you seem greatly surprised to see an eagle in Grace church and say you thought that the Episcopal Church kept out politics, and that the eagle was "fit only for liberty poles." Perhaps it is sometimes perched on such a pole; but, dear young America, there were eagles—spread-eagles too—in churches before Columbus discovered your country. Before Yankee Doodle was written the church had heard of the "eagle with the everlasting gospel on his wings." Read Ex. 19:4; Ps. 103:5; Isa. 40:31 and you will see why this urn is the most appropriate shape for the top of the lectern where the Bible is read. There is the explanation of what so puzzled your tender brains. Children can't be expected to known everything; but if they don't they ought not to talk aloud in church to be heard by people who would smile at their ignorance if they did not feel sorry for their censoriousness. I could tell you something about charities, surplices, etc., did not I fear to be garrulous as is the most of OLD MEN.

### The Strides of Journalism.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Cincinnati Commercial now prints under regular heads the "Births," "Marriages," "Divorces" and "Deaths." To this the Chicago Republican adds a new head, "Elopements;" and in one of the New York papers we find another, "Betrothals."

Of course, the journals which devote themselves to this kind of minute biography will not stop there. "Flirtations," "Abductions," "Remarriages," equally deserve public notice with betrothals and divorces.

But how would it do to carry the system yet a little further, and note, under proper headings, such different incidents in the life of the American citizen as "Sent to school," "Was flogged," "Fell in love with his older cousin," "Jilted," "Inconsolable," "Consoled," "Set up housekeeping," "Swindled," and so on through life, with perhaps a special column for such headings as "Drunk and Disorderly," "Lost Bets," "Burglaries," and finally "Hangings," under which last heading the name of the officiating hangman should be duly mentioned.

Thus might be furnished to an anxious public a brief and succinct biography of every American citizen, regardless of race, color, sex or previous condition; and the Society for Attending to Other People's Business would greatly prosper.

☞ The New York Evening Post says: "There was a time when the name of Edwin Forrest would have been of itself sufficient to crowd any theater in this city to excess. The veteran actor is now playing at the unfortunate theater in Fourteenth street, and the great amusement-loving public in this city treat him with indifference. One night last week there were so few people in the house that the play did not proceed and the money was returned. On other occasions the audience has been but small."

## CITY FEATURES.

### Signs of Reduction in Hotel Prices.

It is quite time for hotel charges in America to come down from the rates established during the most extravagant and high-priced years of the war. Flour is one-half or one-third what it cost then; and meats and vegetables and fruits 25 per cent. less. A fall of a corresponding in the rates of the leading hotels of our cities to no more than just, and with economical management, would leave margin for abundant profits still. There is no money to multiply $3 and $3 a day hotels, and to make them much better than hotels of that class have heretofore been, while the traveling public grows responsive, as it feels the need of economizing, and is tugging its patronage more and more into this class of houses. Then a blow is near at hand for the high-priced hotels in New York, in the new Sturtevant House, up-town (Broadway and Twenty-ninth streets), to be kept by two of the young Lelands, of long and high hotel renown (Lewis and George S.), to have 500 rooms, to share every appointment and luxury of the most famous of its rivals, and yet to charge but $3.50 a day. The demonstration is a sensible and a healthy one—it has only waited too long; and the public will give it hearty welcome and profitable response.

### Connubial Felicity.

Nothing tends more to connubial happiness than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup is the great children's soothing remedy.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

### Testimony of an Old Arkansas River Steamboatman.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET COMPANY, AUGUSTA, ARK.

Dr. Wintersmith:

Dear Sir—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Capt. Jack Horn, the representative of the drug house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

### Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend,
L. O. SHENAULT.

## NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 23.

The late freshets swept away the dam at Vevy's mill, on Silver creek.

An unusually large number of drunken men were seen on the streets yesterday.

Over two thousand bales of cotton were on the wharf yesterday awaiting shipment East.

The internal revenue assessments in this district for the month of January foot up $1,251 62.

Reuben Dailey will deliver a temperance address at the Bank-street Baptist Church to-night.

The annual election for directors of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line railway will take place to-morrow.

The Street Commissioner had a force of men engaged yesterday in repairing the wharf at the corner of State and Water streets.

On next Wednesday night there will be a meeting at Templars' Hall, for the purpose of organizing a Lodge of Good Templars.

Dr. P. M. Wilcox was stricken suddenly with paralysis about 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and was lying in a critical condition on yesterday.

Hon. James Rice, our Representative, was confined to his room sick in Indianapolis on Tuesday, but his ailment was not considered serious.

Alf. Shindler was chased by a party of highwaymen a few nights ago, near the fair grounds, but being fleet of foot he distanced the infamous rascals.

David J. Heffren, of Washington, Daviess county, has been appointed assignee in the cases in bankruptcy of Frank Overton and Pensinger & Serif.

The Committee on Water Works will meet the gentleman from Louisville this evening for the purpose of hearing the proposition more fully elucidated.

There are already in the field five candidates for Mayor, three for City Clerk, two for City Treasurer, three for City Marshal and two for City Assessor.

Vevy's mill, which was recently sold at administrator's sale, will have to be sold again, on the 4th of March, some irregularities having occurred in the original sale.

The Street Commissioner has a large force engaged in cleaning the streets. The citizens of the West End trust they will not be overlooked in the general cleaning up.

Two live bears and two pair of deer horns, the latter four feet long and three feet from tip to tip, coming from the wilds of Arkansas, passed through the express office yesterday for Indianapolis.

A section of the Cadets of Temperance will be initiated at Templars' Hall to-night. H. J. Needham, Esq., a live temperance man, has the matter in charge and will spare no effort to make it a complete success.

Several individuals who are anxious to get a place in the police department are busy electioneering for the candidates for Councilmen expecting a position of policeman as a reward for their services. Somebody will be greatly disappointed.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Mary Newhouse to John Newhouse, south 21 feet of the north 27¾ feet of lot 1, on Green street, Tuley's plat, $750. Mary Newhouse to Mary Kelly, lot No. 3, Clapp's plat, Lower spring street, $750.

Some thief or thieves entered the boarding-house of Mrs. Woodfied, on Upper High street, while the family were at dinner, and ransacked all the rooms in the upper part of the house, but only succeeded in obtaining some four or five dollars in money. No arrests.

Mr. P. B. Brashier, Government detective of the Treasury Department, has gone to Troy, Perry county, to arrest the distiller at that place for placing his liquors in a different establishment from that designated by the Government. His establishment will be seized and taken possession of by the United States authorities.

A burglar effected an entrance into the residence of Henry Aller, on the corner of Lower Second and Main streets, about 12 o'clock Tuesday night. Mr. Wm. Milligan, who was on his way home from the office of his family physician, noticed a man suddenly emerge from the side door of Mr. Aller's residence. At the sight of Mr. M. he took to his heels and fled. Mr. Milligan aroused the family, who found a lot of garments scattered over the hall, but missed no articles of value. No arrests.

McCurdy's Hall was well filled last night by a mass meeting of the Workingmens' Reform party. The following gentlemen acted as officers of the meeting: D. C. Perrine, President; J. T. Bell, Secretary. W. Civill, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read what he termed a hastily prepared set of resolutions. The substance of the declaration of principles was that the workingmen of New Albany were opposed to the giving away of such large tracts of the public domain to railroad monopolies; that they intended to hereafter select men whose interests were identical with their own, in favor of rotation in office, and a firm resolve to stand by their principles. After loud calls for Hipple, he took the stand, and after telling a Dutch anecdote he apologized for his lack of preparation and subsided. The election of regular officers was deferred until Saturday night. Call for signatures to the articles of association was next in order, but after waiting patiently for some time, no one coming forward, Mr. Civill again took the floor and urged persons to come forward and enroll their names. He was in favor of an organized action. If they did not work in unison, they would fail to command the respect of the two political parties, and would continue to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." But two persons came forward and signed the articles. Mr. Civill announced that twenty persons were members of the Association. A committee of two from each ward was appointed to lay the matter before the working men of New Albany, and solicit signers. Mr. McCurdy tendered the free use of his hall to the Association. After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 23.

James H. McCampbell, treasurer of the Jeffersonville road, is confined to his residence sick.

The employes of the Ohio and Mississippi railway at this place received their pay yesterday.

The strike among the coopers in this city still continues. They express a determination not to yield.

Some unknown thief, a few days ago, entered the office of Dr. D. L. Field and stole several medical books.

Lydia Evans, from Jeffersonville, was committed to the State Prison South on Tuesday night, there to remain two years.

Dr. N. Field, of this city, has in his possession a lithographic fac simile of the letter of instructions from Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, to Gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke when he was on his way to reduce the forts of Kaskaskia (now in Illinois) and St. Vincent, now called Vincennes.

The case against Mr. Thomas Crow, charging him with stealing one hundred and twenty-five dollars from Olius Nillson was noll prossed yesterday. Mr. Crow has hitherto borne an unblemished character here and the circumstances which involved him in his trouble were more convivial than criminal.

The sale of Eph Kelgwin's farm was well attended yesterday morning by parties from Louisville and all parts of the county. Everything that was sold brought good prices. Rudolph Zahn bought two horses for $300. A young blooded colt sold for $90. The corn sold for 75 cents a barrel in the crib; one lot potatoes at $4 30 per bushel in the hill; another lot at $4 40 in the hill; one cow at $71, another at $59. The farm was not leased.

The improvement of Watt street, between Market and Maple streets, has been agitated within the past few days, and the property-holders representing a majority of the number of feet have agreed to have the sidewalks laid and the street guttered during the coming summer. Most of the property-holders are in favor of a complete improvement, but a sufficient number of feet cannot be obtained to put it through this season. The petition for the improvement as far as mentioned will be circulated immediately.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED—A practical vegetable gardener. He must be a sober man. Apply to the warden of the State Prison South.

J. K. Speer, at Illinois avenue and Market street, has 160 acres of land in Wisconsin, which he desires to trade for city property.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Post says he was once weather-bound on a railroad in Canada along with a party of British officers who were in the province on the Trent business. The correspondent wore a pair of checked trousers, which the chief Britisher pronounced just the thing for a checker-board, whereupon the wearer, doffing his unmentionables, saw them nailed to the floor with four bayonets, and the British braves played thereon with lumps of coal.

## RIVER NEWS.

[Special Despatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—[illegible] Departed—[illegible] for St. Louis; Argosy, for Wheeling. No further coal shipments.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—River 38 feet; [illegible]. Arrived—Robert Burns, Memphis; Nashville from Nashville. Departed—Silver Moon, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Alaska, New Orleans. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 22.—Weather clear and very mild. Mercury 50 to 70. River stationary. Port list—Sam Orr, from Eastport, [illegible] Fayette, Henderson and return; George W. Thomas, to Wabash river; Fulton City, Bowling Green to Louisville, [illegible] and return, 1 p. m.; Ada Hellman, from Wabash river; Mary Ament, Donaldson and return; Mattie Hays, Nashville; Idlewild, to Cairo; Valid and barges, St. Louis to Wheeling, 5 p. m. The several boats had nice trips. The Sam Orr and Ada Hellman had splendid trips. There is a large accumulation of New Orleans freights on the wharf.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.—River falling, with 9 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Burkesville, upper Cumberland. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—Argonaut, from St. Louis, for Tennessee river, 10 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 11; Bismarck, from Cairo, for New Orleans, 11; Henry Ames, from New Orleans, for St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Robert Mitchell, from Louisville, for New Orleans, 4; J. H. Groesbeck, from Cincinnati, for New Orleans, 4; Belle Memphis, from Memphis, for St. Louis, 8; Hawkeye No. 2, from St. Louis, for Pittsburg, 9; R. S. Turner, from New Orleans, for St. Louis, 10; Liberty No. 4, from New Orleans, for Cincinnati, 11; Marble City, from St. Louis, for Vicksburg, 6; Little Condor, from Memphis, for Pomeroy, 6. The river has risen 17 inches; weather clear; mercury 64.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Arrived—James Howard and Glasgow, from New Orleans; Shamrock, Cincinnati; Sam J. Hale, Cairo. Departed—Vicks and Great Republic, for New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Sea Bocord, Mound City; St. Johns, Quincy. River rising; plenty of water to Cairo. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—Weather clear; mercury 72. River rising. Arkansas rising rapidly. Arrived—Bismarck, St. Louis; Minneola, Cincinnati; Departed—Celeste, Arkansas river; Indiana, City of Quincy; Kate Laner, New Orleans; Susie Silver, Louisville; Belle St. Louis, Messenger, Marble City, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 22.—Down—Parwood, Garrett and barges, Mollie Able, Lockwood, last night; Boas and barges, Viola Belle, Virginia. River falling. Clear and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Departed—Mary Houston, Louisville; Olive Branch, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¾c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand, chiefly for extras; family at $6 25. Wheat, demand fair and market firm; sample lots at $1 25; graded at $1 30. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined to 55c. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats are quiet and unchanged in prices. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries, the demand is good at full prices. Oils are steady. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm at 20c. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand. Cloverseed is dull and prices are drooping at $10 75@11 25. Timothy seed is steady with a moderate demand at $6 25@6 50. Mess pork is dull and prices are a shade lower at $21 75@22. Lard is dull and prices have declined; steam 12½c, and kettle rendered 12½c; lard and gut sold at 11½c. Bulk meats are quiet and weak; holders are asking 8c, 10½c and 11c; no sales. Bacon is quiet and weak; holders are asking 9½c, 11½c and 12c; no sales. Whisky, the demand is fair but at lower rates; sales at 88c. Money market easy. Exchange is dull at 1-10 discount.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 14c. Flour, the market is still and firm; superfine winter $5 50@5 85; extra winter $6 25; double extra winter $6 25@6 50. Wheat, the market is firmer; No 2 spring $1 23; No 1 red fall is held at $1 50. Corn, the market is inactive; mixed and yellow on the track, across the river, at 48c; do in elevator 50c. Oats, the market is firm at 52@53c in elevator; 55@60c sacked. Barley, the market is firm at 95c@$1 for choice fall, and $1 10 for choice Iowa spring. Rye, the market is dull and prices are lower at 80@81c. Whisky is steady at 89c. Provisions are flat, with only a limited jobbing demand; mess pork $23. Bulk meats, shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib 10½c; clear sides 11@11¼c. Bacon, clear rib 11½c; clear sides 11¾@12c. Lard is firm at 12¼c for choice kettle rendered. Hogs are lower at $6 50@7 50. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,350 barrels of flour, 6,300 bushels wheat, 12,500 bushels corn, 9,700 bushels oats, 650 bushels rye, 550 head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Cotton, market steady and unchanged. Flour, there is a good export demand with no supply; superfine winter $5 50; double extra $7; triple extra $7 25@7 50. Corn is firm at 73@75c for white. Oats are firm; St. Louis 75c. Bran $1 20@1 30. Hay, prime $25@26. Pork, mess pork, $23 50. Bacon, shoulders 10¾c, clear rib 12¾c, clear sides 12¾c. Lard, tierce 13¼@13½c, keg 14@14½c. Sugar, molasses, whisky and coffee are dull and unchanged. Sterling exchange 12¼; New York sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 111¼.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.—Cotton, low middling 13¾c. Bulk meats, clear sides 11¼c; clear rib 11½c; shoulders 8¼c packed. Bacon, clear sides 12¾c; hams 13½c; shoulders 10c; sugar-cured hams 16¾c. Lard 13c. Corn 70c. Oats 75c. Flour $6 25.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—Cotton, the market is easier at 14¼c; receipts for the past day 2,806 bales; shipments 4,291 bales. Other articles are quiet and unchanged. Business was generally suspended.

## DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery & Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main st., bet. 5th & 6th.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. 4th & 5th. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
[illegible], cor. 5th & Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

China, Glass, Queensw'r, House Furnish'ng.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. 4th & Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 3d, bet. Main & River.

Corsets and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 4th, bet. Main & River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, &c.
HEWITT, HARDY & CO., 110 & 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain & Gen'l Commiss'n Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th st. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 180 Main, near 4th.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 26 Main, above 3d.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th, bet. Main & Riv.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 W. Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, bet. 4th & 5th.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting, &c.
G. BAUERMAN & CO., 209 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 180 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 35 Main, corner 3d.

Lithographers, Engravers, & Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 & 120 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

Laces, Embroideries, and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 103 4th, bet. Market & Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer and Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 41 3d, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner 3d & Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, 84 4th, opposite National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, 118 Main st., bet. 3d & 4th.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Mrs. M. J. OSBORNE, 100 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL S. HAYS, 166 4th st.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s B'k.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 Main, bet. 3d & 3d.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 100 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 186 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
SINGER'S—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 53 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

SPECKMANN & DIX
70 FOURTH ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Builders' AND RAILROAD HARDWARE
CUTLERY, AND Patent Locks.
RAILROAD HARDWARE
70 FOURTH ST.

JOHN S. BROWN,
Belfast, Ireland.
TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.
Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, Superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric, and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
215 Church Street, New York.
ja19 d3awSmTh&Mo

A. H. CARDOZO & CO.,
Tobacco Commission Merchants
No. 169 Front St., New York.

OUR agent, Mr. R. F. FINLEY, No. 324 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., will make cash advances on consignments to us. ja21 d4 w-Th-eh-adm

WM. HALLADY has applied for a patent for making
LIFE-PRESERVING MATTRESSES,
adapted for both sea and river boats and ships, for the United States. Attached to spring bottoms and made to fit any size of room or state-room. He is now ready to take orders at 365 Main street, Louisville, Ky. fe1 d1m

## AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

FOURTH NIGHT OF

FRANK DREW.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1871, will be acted the Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Aminadab Sleek ..... Frank Drew.
To conclude with the farce of the OMNIBUS. Pat. Rooney ..... Frank Drew.
Friday—Benefit of Frank Drew.
Matinee Saturday afternoon.

WEISIGER HALL.

R. J. SARGENT ..... Manager.
THURSDAY, Feb. 23. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, and change of programme.

SARGENT'S
Mammoth Vaudeville Company,
From the [illegible], comprising the world-renowned [illegible]. Reserved seats 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Will S. Hays' music store.

## PROPOSALS.

### Sealed Proposals for a Bridge Over the Tombigbee.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, give public notice that they will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for the building of a bridge over the Tombigbee river at Aberdeen, Monroe county, Mississippi.

LOCATION.

Aberdeen is about 9 miles from the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and connected therewith by rail. The location of the bridge is about 1¼ miles from the railroad depot, over an abutment. Both banks of this river are above high water. [illegible] of high water about 84 feet. Fuel and material for brick abundant in the immediate locality.

DESCRIPTION.

In order that steamboat navigation may not be interrupted, the bridge is to be of that kind known as the Swing Bridge. The superstructure (300 feet long) will rest upon abutments (38 feet from center to center) and upon one circular pier and an abutment at the [illegible] to fasten. [illegible] no rock will be found, brick or some other material must substitute it.

The circular pier will require about 730,000 and the abutments about 1,100,000 brick to be built of suitable cement. Width of the clear track to be sufficient for the passage of wagons meeting thereon—say 16 ft. Height or bottom of superstructure above high-water mark 7 feet, above low-water mark [illegible] feet. The bridge must be capable of bearing a rolling load of — to the lineal foot, without material deflection.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners have adopted no particular plan or material. The builders must therefore furnish complete working plans and specifications of the bridge they propose to build. They must also specify the price for each particular kind of work, viz: superstructure per lineal foot; abutments (if brick) per 1,000; approaches of earthwork per cubic yard. Each bid must be for abutments and pier to be constructed of brick masonry, but any one may propose for the same of other material, commissioners to choose between them.

TERMS.

The Board of Supervisors (in obedience to a vote of the county) have already levied a tax of $40,000, to be collected by the 1st of June next, to be paid to the builders upon the completion of the contract, and have provided by ordinance for the payment of the balance, with 8 per cent. interest, one year thereafter. Commissioners reserve the right to select from among the bids, without reference to price, and at their option to reject all. Contractors to furnish the bridge complete before the 1st day of November, 1871. They will be required to give bond with ample security for the faithful performance of the contract. Work to be done under the supervision of the Bridge Commissioners, or some one appointed by them, or the Board of Supervisors.

Bidders will forward their plans and specifications marked "Plans and Specifications," to Bridge Commissioners, care of Wm. H. Clopton, Aberdeen, Miss., to be opened and examined at any time after receipt; their bids, specifying price, terms, &c., to be forwarded in a separate envelop marked "Proposal," to remain sealed until the 30th of April next.

The undersigned will be pleased to receive the cards and circulars of builders, and correspond with them in relation to anything in connection with this bridge.

W. H. CLOPTON,
J. H. ANDERSON,
THOS. C. LITTLE,
W. H. SAUNDERS,
H. DILLINGHAM,
Commissioners.

fe22 dtmh1&2&4

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—TOWBOATS, &c.—The towboats "Imperial," "Tiber," and "Clipper," with twelve model barges, all in good order. Will be sold together or singly as desired. Apply to JNO. ROBSON, Winona, Minn., or to HENRY A. HOMEYER & CO., St. Louis. fe16 d1m

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN ..... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ..... Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES ..... Capt. B. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE ..... Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master ... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.
Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
McCARTHY & CO., Agents.
No. 41 Fourth street between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt ..... GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.
BLUE WING No. 3.
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o clock P. M. [jan18 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
The new and elegant side-wheel passenger steamer
CHARLES BODMANN ... { O. P. SHINKLE, Master. A. BYERS, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf, positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
Special to Shippers.
The Bodmann has superior accommodations for stock. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ABEONA ..... H. VINTON, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d inst., at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Memphis Packet Co.'s Steamer
For Evansville, Cairo, and Memphis.
SILVER MOON ..... BEN M. MERRILEES, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d, at 10 A. M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Clarksville, Nashville, and all Points on Cumberland River.
NASHVILLE ..... P. K. BARCLAY, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 25th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Merchants' Arkansas River Packet.
For Pine Bluff, Little Rock, and Fort Smith.
GLASGOW ..... N. C. SELBY, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d, at 4 P. M., from city wharf.
R. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.
For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE No. 2 ..... AARON BALLARD, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 25th, at 4 P. M.—precisely, from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
CHARMER ... { HOLLCROFT, Master. SAM T. JAMES, Clerk.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d inst., at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
MARY HOUSTON,
L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
H. H. WALKER, Clerk,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 4th of March, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
NICK LONGWORTH ... { KATES, Master. BOWERS, Clerk.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE ..... CRIDER, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
NICK LONGWORTH ... { KATES, Master. BOWERS, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Friday, the 24th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
The new and splendid steamer
KATIE ..... J. M. WHITE, Master,
..... Clerk,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 25th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

For New Orleans from the City Wharf.
The staunch and reliable steamer
TOM REESE and Barge ... VANDERGRIFT, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 23d, at 5 P. M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
AMERICA ..... PIERCE, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS
For Parlors, Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.
The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.
Fifty Styles, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.
☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the acknowledged standards of Excellence among instruments of the class, having been awarded
75 MEDALS
or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,
including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they
Excel All Others.
(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)
New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. For sale in Louisville by
no29 deod&w6m D. P. FAULDS.

Chemicals.
5,000 OZS Quinine;
[illegible] ozs Morphine;
25 lbs Hydrate Chloral;
100 lbs Calomel;
100 lbs Chloroform;
20 lbs Iodide Potash;
200 lbs Bromide Potash.
For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
ja30 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 374 Main st.

Drugs.
200 LBS Gum Opium;
[illegible] lbs Pow'd Ipecac;
5 bbls Camphor;
[illegible] lbs Best E. I. Rhubarb;
[illegible] lbs Pure Assafoetida.
For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
ja30 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 374 Main st.

## AUCTION SALES.

BY S. W. [illegible] & CO.
Corner Fourth and Main.

To Close Consignments,
AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large assortment of wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, mattresses, carpets, stoves, &c.

Auction Sale of Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c.,
EVERY DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at [illegible] & Co.'s sale stable, corner Fifth and Green sts., Louisville. THOS. W. [illegible], Auctioneer.
jan17 dtf Late of Cincinnati.

## PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

MY FARM, one mile north of Newcastle, Ky., containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] brick dwelling, barn, stables, [illegible], 2 acres vineyard, stock, cattle, hogs, corn, oats, rye, [illegible]. The farm will be divided in tracts to suit purchasers.
fe20 d3Th&M* JOSEPH BRINKER.

## MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
J. S. Woolfolk, &c., against J. W. Craig's Heirs, &c., in Chancery, No. 22,070.
J. J. Parks, &c., against J. W. Craig's Heirs, &c., in Chancery, No. 22,184.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the south side of Main street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., between Third and Fourth streets, having a front on Main street of [illegible] feet, more or less, and running back at right angles [illegible], being the same property conveyed to decedent by James C. Johnston and others on the 11th of August, 1851. This property to be sold subject to any agreement that may be made with Mrs. Bell.

Another lot in said city, on the north side of Main street, between Floyd and Preston streets, commencing 101 feet east of Floyd street, and running thence east with Main street 25 feet and extending back same width 150 feet to Washington street, being the same property conveyed to decedent by J. H. Alexander April 17, 1857.

Also a tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., containing 130 acres, more or less, known as the Coward [illegible] of George Hancock March 4, 1837, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone and sulphury in a road, corner to Brentlinger; running thence south [illegible] with said Hancock on same day; thence north [illegible] W 41 poles to a stone and stump, corner to said Craig; thence S 6½ E with Dr. Joseph Johnson's avenue [illegible]; thence same course to corner of the old Bullock place; thence southwardly with their line to an old corner of Young and Bullock, and thence with the old line of Young's old corner; thence with the line of the old Bullock tract to a corner; thence [illegible] on which Geo. Hancock resided, and the same conveyed by said Hancock to decedent March 4, 1837, and bounded as follows:

Beginning on the Bardstown turnpike road, near a stone culvert, and running thence with said road N 29° 50 min. W 78.5 poles; thence N 61¼ E passing 44.4 poles to a red oak and ironwood trees; thence N 29 E 22.8 poles to a stone; thence S 78.9 poles to a stone; thence S 1¾° W 70 poles to a stake; thence S 86° 10 min. E 127.2 poles to a stake; thence S 89¼ E 34¼ poles to a white oak; thence ¾° W 92.3 poles to a stake; thence N 89¼ W 40.1 poles to a walnut stump; thence S 14° E 83 poles to a stake; thence S 89½ W 89.3 poles to a stake; thence N 3° W 21¼ poles to a stake; thence S 76° W 143 2 poles, crossing a road to a stake; thence 67 poles to the beginning, containing 253 acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Lucy B. Hedges, &c., against Andrew J. Nuckols. } In Chancery, No. 21,607.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stake or stone in the line between Dabney Taylor and Andrew J. Nuckols; thence along said line to a beech on the southwest bank of a creek; thence down said creek [illegible] with the meanders of said creek to an oak; thence to the beginning, including an acre of 25 acres, being part of the home farm and of the woodland detached from the home tract or farm, beginning at a stake or stone in the line between Skinner and Nuckols 6 chains 3 links from their stone corner; thence along their line 4 chains 47 links to a stake or stone in same; thence to a beech in the creek; thence parallel with the line 1 and 4 to the beginning, in all 23.7 acres. The sale to be made subject to the dower interest therein of Andrew J. Nuckols, assignee of Mary A. Harbold.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.
William Goose against J. Fry Lawrence. } In Chancery, No. 7,388.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., lying at the southwest corner of Main and Brook streets, having a front of 35 feet on Main street, and running thence southwardly of the same width about 200 feet to an alley, being the same devised to said Lawrence by his father Elias Lawrence. The sale will be made subject to the lease of said Lawrence to R. A. Shrader of a part of said lot having a front of 35 feet on Main street and running thence southwardly of the same width 83¼ feet for a term of 20 years from April 1, 1866.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe22 d5

After the sale of the ground above mentioned, I will offer for sale the leasehold above mentioned, and the improvements thereon, consisting of two three-story bricks, well built. The lease has 15 years to run from April 1, 1871.
fe22 d4* R. A. SHRADER.

Marshal's Sale.
H. Zane, Trustee, against John Cross, &c., in Chancery, No. 22,430.
H. C. Pindell against John Cross, in Chancery, No. 22,593.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

150 feet of ground on the south side of Kentucky street, and extending back 375 feet to Zane street, bounded on the east side by the Seventh-street road and on the west by the mansion house lot.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.
L. R. Figg's Adm'r against W. W. Twyman, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,628.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, of 30 feet front by a depth of 209 feet, said lot being 157 feet 9 inches west of Eighteenth street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.
D. F. Bogan against Wm. Leibgriest & wife. } In Chancery, No. 23,500.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of square No. 13 in said city; thence northwardly with Sixth street, in upper Portland, 300 feet; thence east 50 feet; thence south same width 300 feet to Portland avenue; thence west with said avenue 50 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.
G. W. Reasor, Assignee of Jas. A. Reasor, against Jas. A. Reasor & others. } In Chancery, No. 23,235.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months:

The tract of land in the pleadings mentioned, being the remainder of the tract of 195 acres, 1 rood, and 11 poles, embraced in the deed from Jas. A. Reasor to G. W. Reasor as Trustee after excluding the 70 acres sold to William Smock.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe22 d5

STEVENS' PATENT
STEAM PACKING.
OWNING the right for the above Packing for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using
STEAM ENGINES
that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs, and expanding solely by the steam pressure, it will accommodate itself to inequalities in the line between the meanders of the cylinder better than any other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past three years, having applied it to many engines, and it is being generally adopted on river, railroad and ocean steamers. It gives perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a steam economizer.
All parties are cautioned against infringements.
AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.,
ja22 eodtf Tenth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

SOUR-MASH WHISKY.
S. S. CLARKE,
WHOLESALE Liquor and Commission Merchant, has removed to 49 West Main st., near Second, where he invites his old patrons and the public generally to call and examine his stock of fine Bourbon, Copper Whisky, Apple and Peach Brandy, of his own approved and favorite Kentucky brands.
Orders for goods and consignments in his line solicited. Storage furnished and liberal cash advances made on consignments. ja31 eodtm

J. H. COLSTON & CO.,
PIG-IRON AGENTS,
Stock, Bond, Loan, & Note Brokers,
No. 146 West Main st., bet. 4th & Fifth, up stairs,
de29 ThSa&Tu6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Advertisements on last page under the several heads of Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, &c., will be inserted at reduced rates only—Ten Cents per [illegible]. No advertisement less than Twenty Cents.

## WANTED.

WANTED—100 FARM HANDS (married or single), [illegible], [illegible], &c. Also situations for [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], boys, &c., in the city. Apply to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY—To either enter into [illegible] with a small capital, [illegible]. Am willing to do any thing except sell whisky. Address A. F., at this office, [illegible]. fe22 d2*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Several single gentlemen to occupy rooms, with first-class board, in a good and central location. [illegible]. Call and see rooms, No. 337 Second st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut. fe22 d2*

WANTED—SITUATIONS—By two women—one to do house-work, and the other to cook, wash and iron. Apply or address No. 217 Bowie st., bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth. fe22 d2*

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a capital of $2,000 or $3,000, to go into a manufacturing business in Glasgow, Ky. Address G. F. W., Jeffersonville, Ind. fe22 d2

WANTED—BOARDING—By a gentleman, in a private family. Can furnish room if necessary. Address C. L., 224 Market st. fe22 d2*

WANTED—100 GOOD ACTIVE BOYS—White preferred. Inquire of SAMUEL BOOKER, Southern Stock Yard Hotel. fe23 d2*

WANTED—A PRINTER—Apply immediately to KUHNER & CO., 383 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED—10 GOOD DRESS-MAKERS AND 5 APPRENTICES—119 Center st. fe22 d2*

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN—An enterprising, energetic, and thorough business man, from the South, would like to make an engagement with some first-class business firm in Louisville, to travel for the house. As a salesman and collector he has no superior. With a strictly first-class house very liberal arrangements will be made, and the highest city and Southern references given. Address "Business," this office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WASHER AND IRONER—A white woman preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at 305 Third st. fe22 d2*

WANTED—HYGIENIC BOARDING—By a gentleman. Address W. S., southeast corner of Twelfth and Broadway.

WANTED—20 Trunk and valise makers. STRATTON, SNODGRASS & CO. fe20 d6

WANTED—BOARDERS—An elegantly furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also two or three nicely-furnished rooms; also a few day boarders can be accommodated, at 180 Jefferson st., bet. Seventh and Eighth. fe21 d3*

WANTED—Money to loan on watches, diamonds and valuables of every description. Eagle Loan Office, sign of the Golden Balls, 65 Fifth st., near Market. JOHN A. O'BRIEN. fe9 d1m

WANTED—HOUSE—By a gentleman and wife, a small furnished house between Sixth and Preston streets. Good references given. Address J. G. T., Courier-Journal office. fe21 d3*

WANTED—TO SELL—OFFICE FIXTURES—consisting of matting, desk, counter, chair, etc. Address 75 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. fe21 d2*

WANTED—ROOM—An unfurnished room for lady and gentleman, with board for lady only. Address K., Courier-Journal office. fe21 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man from the South, as clerk, traveling agent, or assistant book-keeper in some wholesale house. Best of Southern references given. Can influence good Southern trade. Address F., Lock Box 119.
fe13 d12*

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable females find places free.
no17 tf

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90 Postoffice. de24

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
Gen. R. E. LEE,
BY JAMES D. MCCABE, JR., OF VA.
The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m

## FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND LOT—ON TEN YEARS' CREDIT—A desirable modern-built three-story brick—16 rooms, all modern improvements, with stable and carriage-house, centrally located. Apply to ERASTUS D. TYLER, 75 Fifth st.
fe23 d3

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE HOUSE—30 feet front, 180 feet deep, on Twenty-sixth street, between Portland avenue and old Portland railroad; street paved. Inquire of LILES & MARTIN, Sixth and Magazine sts. fe22 d3*

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—Corner of Sixteenth and Walnut streets; 4 cottages in good locations. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third st.

FOR SALE—SHELVING—One row shelving, containing about 150 drawers, arranged for a seed store, and suitable for a drug store. Apply at 35 West Market st. fe21 d6*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A good and well-established prescription drug store, in a good locality, doing a fine business. Good reasons given for selling. Address C., at this office. fe19 d&Sutf

FOR SALE—GROUND—1,000 feet of the most desirable ground, on Third and Fourth streets, in lots to suit buyers, on long time. THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe11 dtf

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT—No. 334 First street, west side, bet. Walnut and Chestnut; 9 rooms, gas and water, and all the late improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at R. R. JONES' Tobacco Works, No. 479 Market st. fe16 d1f

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no21 dtf

## FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NICE FARMS—In Indiana; house with 1¼ acres of land in the town of Henryville, Ind. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third street.

FOR SALE—OHIO RIVER FARM—AT AUCTION—The improved farm of Thomas J. Johnson, situated in this county, on the river, about 12 miles below the city, containing 66 acres, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Monday, Feb. 27, at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms—[illegible] cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. Sale positive and without reserve, and possession given immediately. Refer to Pat. Joyce, Court Place. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer. fe21 d7

FOR SALE—FARMS—An improved farm of 165 acres, 10 miles from Louisville, on Shelby railroad, half a mile from Taylor Station; good society; schools and churches convenient. Also, 149 acres Ohio river bottom land, near Uniontown, Ky. For terms, apply to J. W. HAYS, Jr., and E. P. JOHNSON, attorneys-at-law, No. 11 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. ja30 deodtf

FOR SALE—STEAM SAW-MILL—At Colesburg Station, 38 miles from Louisville, all in tiptop running order. Will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars inquire at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, Nos. 64 & 66 Jefferson st. fe21 d1*

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—GROUND—Acres of ground, situated on the Shippingport road, containing a two-story brick house and improvements. Will be rented to a prompt-paying tenant on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN KEAGAN, No. 93 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. fe22 d3*

FOR RENT—10 ACRES GROUND—With good house and orchard, on the Bardstown and street railroad, half a mile from the city limits. Apply to JOHN B. TUCKER, No. 11 Center st. fe22 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—To a single gentleman, a very desirable second-story front room, furnished (without board). Apply, with reference, at new house on Twelfth street adjoining southwest corner Twelfth and Green. fe21 d3*

FOR RENT—DOUBLE-FRONT OFFICE—Glass partition, second floor. 64 Second st. fe15 d1f

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HILBER, Cashier. fe14 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished sleeping-room, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. Apply at 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. fe9 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—The very desirable office No. 112 Jefferson street, next below Courier-Journal counting-room, well adapted for an insurance or real estate agency or broker's office. Apply at Courier-Journal office. ja28 dtf

FOR RENT—LAND—115 acres of good land, on Newburg road, 7 miles from city. Good brick house, excellent water, &c. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC & CRUM, No. 112 Jefferson, bet. Third and Fourth. fe23 deodtf

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on Seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & CUBB, 307 Main st. ja17 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 200 West Main st. de18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de3 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtf

## STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—From Will W. Brooks, Brooks' Station, 12 miles south of Louisville, on the night of the 20th inst., a dark chestnut-sorrel horse, medium size—say 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, not very high head or tail; paces very well under saddle; worth about one hundred and forty dollars. With the horse, a black quilted-seat citizen's saddle, somewhat worn, and an old riding bridle, without brow band. A liberal reward will be paid on the recovery of the above property. WILL W. BROOKS.
fe22 d3&w1*

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—Cheap boarding can be had in a private family, at 723 Market street, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, north side. References given and required. fe22 d2*

CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS & SHOES,
THE BEST
IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Dealers. ja28 d1m

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new Pianos apply to the purchase.

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
D. P. FAULDS,
au24 deodtf 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.